REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,250.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .... Rs. 42 } Including { For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship SATTARA, 1,237 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. Ballantine, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 4th May 1872, at 4 P.M.

May 1872.		May 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	4	Leave Tuticorin	12
,, Rutnagherry	5	,, Colombo	13
,, Vingorla	5	,, Galle	14
,, Carwar	6	,, Negapatam	17
,, Mangalore	7	,, Madras	19
,, Cannanore	8	,, Coconada	21
,, Tellicherry	8	,, Vizagapatam	22
,, Calicut	9	,, Bimlipatam	22
,, Beypore	9	,, Gopaulpore	23
,, Cochin	10	,, False Point	24
,, Alleppey	11	Arrive CALCUTTA	25

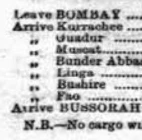
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

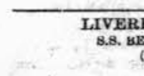
The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander C. D. Hutchinson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th May 1872, at noon.

May 1872.		May 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	10	Leave BUSSORAH	29
Arrive Kurrachee	13	Arrive Fao	29
,, Guadur	15	,, Bushire	31
,, Muscat	17	,, Linga	June 3
,, Bunder Abbas	19	,, Bunder Abbas	4
,, Linga	21	,, Muscat	6
,, Bushire	23	,, Guadur	8
,, Fao	25	Leave Kurrachee	10
Arrive BUSSORAH	26	Arrive BOMBAY	14

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 17th May, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. BELLONA, 1,513 Tons, 300 H.P.

(To leave on 10th May.)



THIS well-known and favourite Steamer will be DESPATCHED to LIVERPOOL on the above date. She has excellent and well ventilated accommodation for a large number of First-class Passengers, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess. Passage money Rs. 450, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which, however, are obtainable on board. Further particulars can be obtained from Messrs. JOHNSON & Co., Ship Brokers, or from

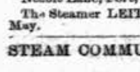
WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st May 1872.

LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

FIRST CLASS FARE .... Rs. 450

SECOND CLASS FARE .... ,, 300



THE Steamer PETERSBURG, 1,609 Tons, A. Black, Commander, will sail HENCE for LIVERPOOL about May 8th 1872, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers.

For Passengers only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

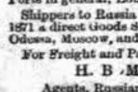
Plans of the Cabins can be seen in our Office.

JOHNSON & Co., Ship-Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

The Steamer LEITH, 1,780 Tons, will follow about the 20th May.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE RUSSIAN STEAM NAVIGATION, TRADING, and ODESSA RAILWAY COMPANY have established a REGULAR SERVICE between ODESSA and BOMBAY.

In accordance with the above Notice, the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF, 400 Horse Power, 2,210 tons, Captain Fortounoff, will be despatched from here on or about the 16th instant.

Cargo taken for Odessa, Constantinople, Aden, all Continental Ports in general, London and Liverpool.

Shippers to Russia are informed that from the 27th February 1871 a direct Goods Service by Rail has been established between Odessa, Moscow, and St. Petersburg at reduced rates.

For Freight and Passage apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co.,

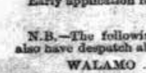
Agents, Russian Steam Nav., Trading, and Odessa Ry Co.

Bombay, 3rd May 1872.

"WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OTHELLO, 20th MAY.



THIS Magnificent New Steamer, A 1 18 Years, 2,500 Tons Register, 2,000-Horse Power Effective, built expressly for the Indian Trade, will leave Bombay about the 20th May. The OTHELLO has splendid Cabin accommodation amidships, and a spacious and airy Saloon, 40 by 20 feet on the Upper Deck, with an overhanging Deck all round to secure protection from the sun. Everything has been done in the building of this Steamer for the comfort and health of Passengers. She is well ventilated, has a separate Sitting Saloon for Ladies, with adjacent Sleeping Cabins, Bath Rooms, Smoking House, Piano, &c.

First Class .... Rs. 500

Second Class .... ,, 300

Early application for Passage should be made to

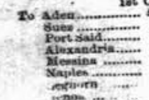
GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

N.B.—The following Steamers of the WILSON LINE will also have despatch about the dates named:—

WALAMO .... About 20th May.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	[illegible]	34	14
Genoa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marseilles, tran-shipment ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

(2nd Class including Wines; 3rd Class Without Food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1st June 1872.

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st July 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

SHIPPING NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship ANTIFER, arrived from Mauritius, are requested to send their BILLS OF LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods.

ED. BAUDRY & Co., Agents for ship Antifer.

Bombay, 1st May 1872.

SHIPPING NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship GLANEUSE, from Bordeaux, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our INSPECTION and COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Bunder.

ED. BAUDRY & Co., Agents for Ship Glaneuse.

2nd May 1872.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 6th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. PEKIN, (3,777 tons, and 600 H.P.) Captain W. Woolcott, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

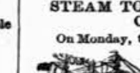
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 6th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

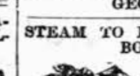


THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ELLORA, (1,727 tons and 300 H.P.), Captain W. B. Hall, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 4th May.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.



ON SATURDAY, the 4th MAY, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon, the P. and O. Company's s.s. NUBIA, (2,095 tons and 400 H. P.) Captain A. B. FARQUHAR, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle. For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Books, Harmonium, &c., at the Top Floor of No. 7, Grant's Buildings, Colaba.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 4th inst., sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place the Household Furniture, &c. of G. R. Henderson, Esq., whose family has gone to Europe, comprising cut glassware, cut glass dessert service, plated spoons and forks, soup and sauce tureens, cruet stands, toast rack waiters, ice pitchers, table candlesticks, 1 white gold and blue bordered and 1 white gold and flower bordered dinner services, 1 white and gold stone China breakfast service and carved blackwood and French polished furniture consisting of drawing-room, dining-room, circular, sofa, camp, writing, washing and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room, easy, rocking, reclining, arm and without arm chairs, teapoys, clothes presses, wardrobes, screens, whatnots, bookshelf, four-post bedstead with mattresses and pillows, complete, baby cots, sideboard, flower vases, Table ornaments, single and double light hanging argand lamps, carpet pictures, China matting, bath, dispense and cook-room furniture, books, &c.

No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

SALE OF TEAK RAFTERS.

On THURSDAY next, the 9th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, on the Mazagon Reclamation Company's grounds where they lie open for inspection about 5,000 best Teak Rafters of various sizes.

To be SOLD by Public Auction, at the Rooms of the Undersigned, on MONDAY, the 6th inst., at 2 P.M., a first-rate mahogany square pianoforte by Schroder, of a gentleman who has no further use of it.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN FIRST-CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 4th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Frere Bunder—300 superior Moulmein first-class Teak Squares, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th May 1872.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 4th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c., &c.

An Invoice of Kerosine Lamps of great variety.

A few articles of Blackwood Furniture, such as Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Camp Cots, Chest of Drawers, Whatnots, &c., &c.

On account and at the risk of Kursondass Myachund—

Ex Steamer Indus.

A—590, 592, 595, 596—4 Cases Yellow Metal Sheets.

At 1 P.M.

A handsome Mail Phaeton.

A light second-hand hansom Cab in excellent order. (The Property of a Gentleman proceeding to England).

A pair of fast-trotting Grey Arab Horses goes in double or single harness.

A handsome powerful Bay Australian Horse.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., at No. 89, Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of E. D. Stead, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from MONDAY, the 6th instant.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY, &c.

On TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Laing and Co.'s premises, Cursetjee Sooklajee Street, Byculla, a Lot of Machinery, &c., the same comprises, Curray for carrying Boiler Truck, a set of lifting Block and Chain, Jewellers Rolls, Garden Pumps, Iron Pulleys, Gauze Corks, Glass Tubes, Hydraulic Presses, Crab Winch, 5 tons self-acting Saw Bench, Stamping Machine, Saw Spindles, Furnace Bars, Meat Mincing Machines, Gauzing Rollers, Stamping Cutting Machines, single chamber Brick-making ditto, Stop Valves from 2 to 6 inches, Hanging Brackets, Pugging Mill complete, &c., &c.

By direction of Rahma and Noam, daughters of Yacoob Seema Nesseim, deceased, who by a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in Suit No. 414 of 1867, wherein the said Rahma was plaintiff and Elias Joshua Abadia, and others, Executors of the late Yacoob Seema Nesseim, deceased, were defendants, were declared beneficially entitled as the sole surviving heirs of the said Yacoob Seema Nesseim, deceased, to the immoveable estate situate in Bombay, left by the said Yacoob Seema Nesseim, deceased, (which estates *inter alia* comprised the following immoveable properties). Messrs. BENNETT & Co will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held at the respective premises on the several days hereinbelow specified, the IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES hereafter described in nine several lots, that is to say, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th May, Lot No. 9; on THURSDAY, the 9th May, Lots Nos. 6 and 7; on TUESDAY, the 14th May, Lot No. 8; on THURSDAY, the 16th May, Lot No. 5; on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd May, Lots Nos. 1 and 2. The Auction Sale will take place at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of each day as above specified.

PARTICULARS.

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of ground, with the messuage or tenement thereon, situate in Tamarind Lane, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the city of Bombay, bearing assessment No. 6, the ground thereof measuring about four hundred square yards and six-ninths of another square yard, and bounded on the east side by another property of the said R. & N., and forming Lot No. 2, and the west side partly by a passage and partly the Bombay Fort Press Company's buildings, on and towards the north side by the Bombay Fort Press Company's buildings, and on and towards the south side by the said Tamarind Lane, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Messrs. Lawrence and Co.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of ground, with the messuage or tenement thereon, situate in Tamarind Lane, in the subdistrict of Fort and Colaba, in the city of Bombay, bearing the assessment No. 6, the ground thereof measuring about two hundred and seventy-eight square yards and six-ninths of another square yard, and bounded on or towards the east side by the property of Framjee Nusserwanjee Patell, on and towards the west side by another property of the said Rahma and Noam, forming Lot No. 1, on or towards the north side by the Bombay Fort Press Company's buildings, and on or towards the south side by the said Tamarind Lane, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the late Byramjee Hormusjee Cama and are now in the occupation of Messrs. Eduljee and Bomanjee and others.

Lot No 5.

All that piece or parcel of ground, with the messuage or tenement thereon, situate in Military Square, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the city of Bombay, bearing assessment Nos. 3 and 5, the ground thereof measuring about two hundred and sixty-three square yards and six-ninths of another square yard, and bounded on the east side by the property of Solomon Ezekiel and Silas Sassoon, on the west side by the Rutherfield Street, on and towards the north side by the Military Square, and on and towards the south side by another property of the said Rahma and Noam, forming Lot No. 6, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Rahma and Isaack Dawood.

Lot No. 6.

All that piece or parcel of ground, with the messuage or tenement thereon, situate in Rutherfield Street, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the city of Bombay, bearing the assessment No. 2, the ground thereof measuring about three hundred and eighteen square yards and eight-ninths of another square yard, and bounded on the east side partly by the property of the said Rahma and Noam, forming Lot No. 7, and partly by the property of Abdoola David Sassoon, Esq., on the west side by the Rutherfield Street, on the north side partly by another property of the said Rahma and Noam, forming Lot No. 5, and on the south side by the property formerly of the said Rahma and Noam and now of Mr. C. Tyabjee, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Jacob Essac Dawood.

Lot No. 7.

All that piece or parcel of ground, with the messuage or tenement thereon, situate in Rope Walk Lane, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the city of Bombay, bearing the assessment No. 2, the ground thereof measuring about one hundred and twenty-seven square yards and two-ninths of another square yard, and bounded on the east side by the said Rope Walk Lane, on the west side by another property of the said Rahma and Noam, forming Lot No. 6, on the north side by the property of Solomon Ezekiel and Silas Sassoon, and on the south side by the property of Abdoola David Sassoon, Esq., and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Mr F. Hoyer and are now in the occupation of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Shookoor Abraham.

Lot No. 8.

All that piece or parcel of ground, with the messuage or tenement, situate in Rope Walk Lane, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the City of Bombay, bearing the assessment No. 2, the ground thereof measuring about two hundred and thirty-two square yards and six-ninths of another square yard, and bounded on the east side by another property of the said Rahma and Noam and forming Lot No. 9, on the west side by the said Rope Walk Lane, on the north side by the property of Dadabhoy Cowasjee and Sons, and on the south side by the property of Colonel Keating, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Beebee Khatoon.

Lot No. 9.

All that piece or parcel of ground, with the messuage or tenement thereon, situate in Meadow Street, in the sub district of Fort and Colaba, in the City of Bombay, bearing the assessment No. 3, the ground thereof measuring four hundred and ninety-three square yards and three-ninths of another square yard, and bounded on the east side thereof by the said Meadow Street, on the west side by another property of the said Rahma and Noam, and forming Lot No. 8, on the north side by the property of Dadabhoy Cowasjee and Sons, and on the south side by the property of Colonel Keating, and which said premises was formerly in the occupation of Mrs. Hern, and are now in the occupation of Mr. Khunderow Morojee and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. BENNETT & Co., the Auctioneers, or the Undersigned.

C. TYABJEE, Vendor's Solicitor.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 4th May 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, No. 25, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Pictures, Clock, Table Ornaments, Carriages, Horses, and set of Harness, &c., at Breach Candy.

On TUESDAY, the 7th day of May 1872, at 12 o'clock, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. are favoured with instructions to submit to sale by Public Auction, at the above place, the whole of that valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., being the property of F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., C.S. (Collector of Bombay) proceeding home, consisting of drawing, dining, bed, bath and dispense-room furniture, &c., &c. For detailed particulars vide Catalogue which are published, and the property is now on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 4th May 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BY SPECIAL DESIRE.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 4th MAY,

KHOORSHED,

WORTH HER WEIGHT IN GOLD,

To be followed by a FARCE.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

THURSDAY EVENING, 9th MAY.

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.

THE MEMBERS OF THE BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY Have the honour to announce that they will appear as above UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PHILLIP WODEHOUSE, K.C.B., Assisted by those admired Artists, Miss FANNY RAYNOR AND Mr. W. BENNEE, In the charming Play by Bulwer Lytton, Bart., entitled, THE LADY OF LYONS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4
Family Ticket, to admit three	10
Stalls	3
Gallery	2
Pit	1

BOX PLAN AND TICKETS FOR CIRCLE AND STALLS AT Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

S.S. EUROPEAN.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The s.s. EUROPEAN will sail at ten o'clock THIS DAY. Passengers are requested to be on board early THIS MORNING.

JOHNSON & Co., Ship Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. OTHELLO are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd May 1872.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship SOLWAY, from Calcutta, are requested to send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS at the ship's side without delay, failing which the Goods will be landed by us at their risk and expense.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of GOODS per ORIFLAMME, Hughes, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their CARGO without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Hughes will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd May 1872.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified, that the Undersigned did, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st instant, pay to Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay the sum of Rs. 16,000, being the THIRTY-FOURTH MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the 15 LAC LOAN, with interest; and also the sum of Rs. 14,600, being the THIRTY-FOURTH MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the VEHAR WATER WORKS DEBT, and Rs. 9,840, being the SECOND INSTALMENT on account of the NEW LOAN OF RUPEES (15,00,000) FIFTEEN LAKHS, aggregating to Rs. 40,440.

T. C. HOPE, Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Bombay, 3rd May 1872.

IN the COURT for the RELIEF of INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of Act XI, and XII, Victoria, Chapter XXI., and of NAVULCHUND OODEYCHUND, who lately traded in Bombay as a Pearl Merchant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a PETITION by MAHOMED BIN ALI EBRAHIM and AHMED BIN ALI BIN MAHOMED, Creditors praying for adjudication in Insolvency under the said Act against the said NAVULCHUND OODEYCHUND, verified by the joint Affidavit of the said Mahomed bin Ali Ebrahim and Ahmed bin Ali bin Mahomed, and also by the joint affidavit of Devidas Narronbhoy and Jassum bin Missanee was FILED in this Honourable Court on the 1st day of May 1872, and that the matters of the said Petition will be heard in the said Court on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated this 1st day of May 1872.

JOHN MACPHERSON, Acting Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 2nd day of May 1872.

IN the COURT for the RELIEF of INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of JAVAIRCHUND MANOCKCHUND, adjudged Insolvent.

Whereas a PETITION by THOMAS FISHER PUNNETT, Attorney for the Official Liquidator of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East, for adjudication in Insolvency, verified by the Affidavit of Thomas Fisher Punnett WAS FILED in this Honourable Court on the Third day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-two; and Whereas the said JAVAIRCHUND MANOCKCHUND has been THIS DAY duly ADJUDGED INSOLVENT under Section Nine of the Indian Insolvent Act Eleven and Twelve Victoria, Chapter Twenty-one, it is ordered that all the REAL and PERSONAL ESTATE and EFFECTS of the said Insolvent be VESTED in the OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE of this Honourable Court, and that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from this date file in my Office a Schedule in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed.—Dated this 2nd day of May 1872.

JOHN MACPHERSON, Acting Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 2nd day of May 1872.

FOR SALE, few BURMAH PONIES, just arrived per Ship TIMOORSHAH. For particulars apply to Captain H. WINTER, lying off Cross Isles.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT; And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Scaldah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious Oilmen's Stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

ENGLISH GOODS (Via Suez Canal) AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY, SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN. India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters, 50 to 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, (Corner of Cheapside), London. ESTABLISHED 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines,
Ironmongery,	Ales,
Fire-arms,	Beers,
Agricultural Implements,	Preserved Provisions,
Cutlery,	Stationery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

D. NICHOLSON & CO., 50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

Terms.—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance against Bills of Lading.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM INDIGESTION SHOULD USE NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS. Sold everywhere. Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 11s.

NOTICES.

TOWN HALL. ART EXHIBITION.

Mr. Wm. MUIR WHITE'S GREAT HISTORICAL PAINTING OF THE INSTALLATION OF H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AS A G. C. S. I.

OPEN DAILY, FROM 10 A.M. TO 6 P.M.

Admission .... ONE RUPEE.

NOTICE.—Messrs. BOURNE AND SHEPHERD have the pleasure to announce that they have PHOTOGRAPHS of H. E. LORD NORTHBROOK, on SALE, Carte-de-Visite and Cabinet size, plain and coloured. Cartes, Rs. 1 per copy; Cabinet, Rs. 2. Double the above charges for Coloured Copies.

10, Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st May 1872.

THE MALABAR COMPANY (Limited).—The above COMPANY is prepared to make LOANS on LAND and other FIRST CLASS SECURITY for long or short periods, and applications will be received by the Undersigned.

FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers, Malabar Co., Limited.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited) in Liquidation.—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Registered Offices of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th May next, at 3 o'clock P.M., to add the name of Mr. CHARLES DOUGLAS (Partner in Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.,) to the list of Liquidators.

JAMES G. SMITH, For Self & Co-Liquidators.

Bombay, 27th April 1872.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

COTTON GINS. COMPETITIVE TRIALS.

THE Undersigned begs to inform Gentlemen of the Mercantile Community, and the Public generally, that the approaching Broach TRIALS of GINS driven by Steam, &c., WILL COMMENCE on the 10th PROXIMO.

Tickets of Admission can be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned, and from Mr. Bowden at Broach.

ARTHUR THOMAS MOORE, Major, Acting Cotton Commissioner.

Bombay, 30th April 1872.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (Limited) are prepared to SELL, on TERMS likely to meet the views of Investors, the undermentioned PROPERTY:

AT BOMBAY.

A piece of Ground measuring 20,412 square yards, together with the partially built bungalow, out houses, fruit trees, &c., standing thereon, situate on the sea side at Breach Candy.

If desired, a portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of Interest, or arrangements can be made for payment by as many as TEN ANNUAL INSTALMENTS.

For further particulars apply at the Bank's Office in Bombay.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY, KHETWADY ROAD, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all description, with or without Horses; also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS, may be HIRED at a MODERATE CHARGE. Agreement made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by Mr. BURDETT, Manager, or at No. 2, Ash Lane, Fort.

FOR CHARGES, SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, One MAIL PHAETON and Pair of young Australian HORSES.

THE TELEGRAPH DESPATCH AND INTELLIGENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, with which is incorporated THE LOMBARD TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCY.

Chief Offices: 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

PASSENGERS' TELEGRAMS.

Passengers can Telegraph their arrival at Home, together with any Casualty, Birth, or Death arising on the Voyage, to their Friends in India, upon pre-payment of the following Rates, and Registering their Names, either at the Company's Offices (as above) or to their Authorised Agents at Southampton, Liverpool, &c.:—

For a Message to

BOMBAY	Rs. 10 8
CALCUTTA	10 8
MADRAS	10 8
CEYLON, AND ALL PARTS OF INDIA	12 0

AGENTS.

NEW YORK—The Wall Street Financial and Commercial Bureau.

CALCUTTA.—Messrs. J.T. Livermore & Co., 4, Wellesley Place.

BOMBAY.—Office, 5, Armenian Lane.

Other Ports will shortly be announced.

THIS is to NOTICE that BOMONSHA JAMSETJEE CONTRACTOR under my employment at Keem Factory has ABSCONDED with CURRENCY NOTES to the amount of Rs. 14,940 in his possession—numbers of which are at foot. So in case any party or parties would make payment to any Note or Notes under the following Numbers will do so at his or their own risk and responsibility.

DINSHAW JIVANJI.

NUMBERS OF CURRENCY NOTES.

C/87 07421	C/71 90537	C/87 24218	C/71 88193	Rs. 1,000 each.
C/71 87108	C/87 35960	C/71 90741	C/87 37343	
C/53 51556	C/70 9	C/70 12	C/70 61543	Rs. 500 each.
C/53 57600	C/70 10	C/53 53207	C/53 55997	
C/70 59203	C/70 11	F/11 03013	C/70 61993	
C/79 59202	C/79 61684	C/79 43171	K/4 05781	Rs. 100 each.
C/79 52019	C/69 52842	C/79 70587	G/10 07171	
C/75 91637	C/77 533·8	C/77 53314	C/77 52388	Rs. 10 each.
C/71 42130	C/71 19	C/77 49742	C/76 76657	
C/76 40632	C/74 19830	C/77 17812		
C/76 96888	C/75 18126	C/65 84336		

N. V. CURRANEE & CO. UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

Now Ready,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MAY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

Contents.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways—Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents:—

Bombay .... Thacker, Vining & Co.; Chesson and Woodhall; and J. & W. Watson & Co.
Poona .... Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co, and Chesson and Woodhall.
Calcutta .... Wyman & Co.
Madras .... Higginbotham & Co.
Allahabad .... Kellner & Co.
Alexandria .... D. Robertson & Co.
London .... G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

JOONAS TYAB, CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILOR, SHIRT MAKER, HOSIER, HATTER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER, 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

JOONAS TYAB

Begs respectfully to inform the Gentry and Public in general that he has now got his Stock replete, and he can safely say that it cannot be surpassed in Bombay.

WOOLEN GOODS.

J. T. can undoubtedly say that his Black and Colored Cloths are equal or superior to any ever shipped to him before.

SHIRTINGS.

Also a large quantity of that beautiful soft and absorbing material Oxford Cloth, likewise Spun Silk, Silk and Wool, Striped and Check Flannels, and best French Cambric of all the newest designs and latest Patterns.

HATS.

Best Black Dress Hats, Drab Shell, hard and soft Felt cricketting Hats and Caps, in a variety of shapes.

OVERLAND REQUIREMENTS.

Portmanteaus solid leather, Overland Trunks, Tin Boxes, Ladies' Tin and Wood Dress Boxes, Courier Bags, Rugs, and Scotch Mauds, Leather Straps, &c., &c.

MILITARY REQUIREMENTS ALWAYS ON HAND.

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

JOONAS TYAB, 11, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL STOCK FOR THE HOT SEASON.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY, SHIRT-MAKERS, HOSIERS, AND OUTFITTERS, 22, APOLLO STREET,

SOLICIT commands in the several Departments of their Establishment, which offers a large and Choice Stock, regularly supplied by Mail Steamers.

LIBERAL REDUCTIONS FOR CASH.

MOFUSSIL ORDERS MEET WITH IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND DESPATCH.

GENT'S BANIANS OR UNDER-VESTS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Pure India Gauze Merino ...... half doz.	19 0	24 0
Super ,, ,,	24 0	27 0
Best Silk and Merino	30 0	35 0
Summer Merino, thicker substance	24 0	27 0

SUPERIOR COTTON SOCKS, DOUBLE FEET AND HEELS.

Gent's Fine Cotton ...... per doz.	11 0	12 8
,, Fancy Colours	12 8	14 0
,, Fancy Stripes	16 8	18 8
,, Striped Balbriggan	18 0	20 0
,, Lisle Thread	21 0	24 0

PURE MERINO SOCKS, SOFT AND SHRINKLESS.

Fine Plain Colours	15 8	17 4
Fine ,, Ribbed	16 8	18 8
Super neat Stripes	18 0	20 8
Superfine "Very Thin"	20 0	23 0
Knickerbockers { Fine ...... per pair	4 12	5 0
for Sportsmen { Super ...... per pair	5 12	6 8
Bathing Drawers	2 0	2 8

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS, FOR THE HOT SEASON.

	Half Dozen.	
Oxford Cloth, the genuine material, cool, shrinkless, and absorbing	36 0	40 0
Silk and Wool, the best-made, neat patterns, thoroughly shrunk	52 0	58 0
Flannel—Pure Wove—Plain and Fancy Colours, thoroughly shrunk	49 0	56 0
Spun Silk, best quality, neat designs	67 0	75 0
Best French Printed, Collar attached	28 0	31 0
Printed Cambric, Collar attached, a useful shirt	22 8	25 0
Fine Long Cloth Cambric Front, &c.	22 8	25 0
Best ,, Fine Linen Fronts, &c	28 0	31 0
Dress—French Embroidered Fronts, &c.	7 8	8 8

BEST LINEN COLLARS.

Three Fold Shapes. { New Dux, Pall Mall, Haymarket. West End, Shakespere. (Military New Mess Collars }	6 0	7 0
West End, Dux, Cambric Tie attached	6 8	7 8

SUPERIOR BRACES.

Berlin, Leather, Patent Webb	2 0	2 4
Indiarubber with Doe Ends	2 6	2 12
French (very Light)	1 12	2 0

SUPERIOR CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

Washed and Hem'd, per Doz. } Cash, Rs.	5 0	10 8	12 8	14 0	16 0
Credit ,,	6 0	12 0	14 0	15 8	18 0
French Hem'd Stitched Colored Borders				25 0	28 8

NEW SCARFS AND TIES.

Jules Favre, Ollivier, Royal, Promenade.	Small Sailors Knott	1 12 to 2 12	2 0 to 3 2
Duke, Stroller, Peer, Conqueror, H. R. H.	Large Knott	2 0 / 2 12	2 4 / 3 2
Dress Ties	each	0 8	0 10
,, Made Bow		0 14	1 0
Tom Thum Ties		0 14	1 0
Eglington, Black or Colored		1 0	1 2
Washing Silk Scarfs		1 12	2 0

LUND'S PATENT JEWELLERY.

Front Studs,	14-Carat Gold on Ivory, each article Warranted.	3 8	4 0
Collar Studs,		1 8	1 12
Solitaires.		4 8	5 0

COLLAR STUDS, FRONT STUDS, SLEEVES LINKS, SOLITAIRES, IN 15 AND 18 CARAT GOLD.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.

Damask Napkins	doz.	10 8	12 8
Damask Cloths	each	16 8	18 8
Large Size	each	23 0	25 0
Honey Comb Towels	doz.	11 8	13 0
Bath Towels	doz.	20 0	22 8

OVERLAND AND TRAVELLING KIT.

	inch.		
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS—Fitted with strong Lock, Iron Ribs. The correct Cabin Height	27 / 30 / 33	23 0 / 25 0 / 28 0	26 0 / 28 0 / 31 0
LADIES—Light and Strong, with Tray, folding Millinery Division, and Upper Dress Compartment	33 / 36	43 0 / 45 0	48 0 / 50 0
RAIL PORTMANTEAUS, To fit under Seat, wide and Flat, with Shirt Case, Pocket for paper &c., a Very Serviceable Article	22 / 24 / 26	22 0 / 23 8 / 25 0	25 0 / 26 0 / 28 8
SOLID LEATHER—Trunk Portmanteaus, turned Edges, Copper Rivited, with Best Brass Lever Lock and Pair of Strong Straps	24 / 26 / 30	52 0 / 58 0 / 68 0	58 0 / 64 0 / 75 8
SOILED LINEN BAGS, Strong Canvas, fitted with a good Lock Frame		4 12 / 5 12	5 2 / 6 0
CASH, and COURIER BAGS, made of Morocco Leather or Canvas, with patent Spring Lock		6 12 / 7 12	7 13 / 8 12
RUG STRAPS—Connecting Handles		2 0	2 4
OVERLAND CHAIRS—Best Seasoned Birchwood, with strong Steel Screws		9 8 / 11 8	10 8 / 13 0
TRAVELLING PILLOWS		2 0	2 0
RUGS { Pure Alpacca, Light and Soft		12 8	14 8
,, { Large Size		16 8	18 4
SCOTCH MAUDS		16 8	18 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY, 22, Apollo Street. Bombay.

CHLORALUM, THE NEW DISINFECTANT.

MESSRS. R. L. SOUTHERN & Co. have the pleasure of drawing the attention of Steam Ship Companies, Owners, Masters and Agents of Vessels generally, to the following:—

THE CHLORALUM COMPANY have just received official notification from the Board of Trade that it has been decided to substitute CHLORALUM for the Solution of Chloride of Zinc at present included in the Scale of Medical Stores published by the Board in pursuance of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1861.

Chloralum can now be obtained in any quantity from Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co., or of R. L. SOUTHERN & Co., who will supply copies of the Chloralum Review and various Notices in THE LONDON JOURNALS on application.

Forbes Street, Bombay.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

THE BUDGET OF INDIA in a Neat and Convenient Form for Reference. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872. Price Rs. 8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 8-11. Credit Price Rs. 9.

Also,

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c. SMALL EDITION. Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 1-12.

P. GRANT AND SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS, 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

THE Executors beg to inform the PUBLIC that the BUSINESS CONTINUES to be CARRIED ON AS USUAL, and that all Orders will be promptly and satisfactorily executed.

G. NICOLL & CO., SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS, 30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND AND CO., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, (Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,) BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Messrs. ESSAW & SONS, Bohra Shopkeepers in the Market near the New Cloth Bazaar, of this City, have for some time been manufacturing and selling a spurious article called Vegetable Painkiller, being a colourable imitation in bottles, colour, and appearance of the celebrated Vegetable Painkiller widely known as Perry Davis' Vegetable Painkiller, and as such calculated to mislead the unwary. The Public is hereby cautioned against purchasing this spurious article. The only original and genuine Painkiller is that manufactured and sold by the Original Inventors and Proprietors, Messrs. Perry Davis and Sons of Providence, Rhode Island, United States of America, and is to be obtained from all respectable Dealers and Chemists in Bombay and other Indian Cities, and Wholesale from us the Undersigned.

None is genuine except signed by the Proprietors, Messrs. Perry Davis and Sons, and each bottle impressed with the word "Davis."

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co., Sole Agents for Messrs. Perry Davis & Sons, Providence, R. I., U. S. America.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHERS, No. 10, RAMPART ROW, (Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanataria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

THE PALL MALL BUDGET.

Being a Weekly Collection of Articles printed in the PALL MALL GAZETTE *from Day to Day.*

WITH A FULL AND WELL-DIGESTED SUMMARY OF NEWS.

PRICE SIXPENCE UNSTAMPED.

The PALL MALL BUDGET is a Weekly Publication containing a collection of the Original Articles that appear in the PALL MALL GAZETTE from day to day. To this is added a concisely written Summary of News, with a full list of Births, Deaths and Marriages and copious extracts from the *London Gazette*. It is, therefore, a Weekly Newspaper, as well as a Review of Affairs, Political, Social, Literary, &c., &c.

This weekly edition of the PALL MALL GAZETTE is specially prepared for the convenience of persons resident in the remoter districts of Great Britain, on the Continent, America, India, China, Australia, and other distant places. It has now been in existence for more than three years, and has thoroughly justified the intentions and expectations of the Publishers. Its circulation in London is not great; but it is sent in large numbers into country houses at home, while its sale in India, America, and the Colonies is very considerable, and is constantly increasing. In short, its circulation is larger than that of any similar Journal, one only excepted.

This is probably accounted for by the circumstance that while the character of its writing is like that of the *Saturday Review*, the *Spectator*, and similar journals, the range and variety of its observation are greater. This will be seen by the fact that, on an average computation, each number published last year contained five leading articles, sixteen papers on various topics of interest (social, commercial, political, literary, and artistic), several important letters from abroad, four reviews, and forty-one "Occasional Notes" or paragraph comments on as many of the passing topics of the day. These, with the Summary of News, form a paper unequalled in abundance and variety of matter. As to its excellence the reputation of the PALL MALL GAZETTE speaks sufficiently. It may be added, perhaps, that the PALL MALL BUDGET is handsomely printed, in large clear type.

The PALL MALL BUDGET is published on Saturday, in time for despatch by the early morning mails.

A Special Edition, printed on thin paper for the Foreign Post, is published on Friday in time for the Indian, China, and Australian Mails.

Office, 2, Northumberland-Street, Strand, London.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF," HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS. PATENT LEVER. EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON," WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND. EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE," VERY SERVICEABLE

CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s, Elphinstone Circle.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c., Machine-ruling and Paging, and Book binding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

NOTICES.

NEW MUSIC. AT ENGLISH PRICES.

SONGS.

		s. d.
Girl of the Wilderness	Land	3 0
Only	Gabriel	4 0
'Twas but a Dream	Tours	3 0
I'm a Merry, Laughing Girl	——	3 0
I am Thine, only Thine	Benedict	3 0
Fairy Boat	Tully	3 0
Wishes	Holmes	3 0
Sweet Love, Good Night	Hatton	4 0
Nearest way Home	Arditi	4 0
Magic of Music	Levey	4 0
King and the Beggar Maid	Do	3 0
I'm a Timid, Nervous Man	Cherry	3 0
Ye Happy Birds	Gumbert	2 6
Mignonette	Champion	4 0
We Yet May Meet Again	Hime	3 0
Croquet (Ladies' version)	Davis	3 0
Do. (Gentlemen's do.)	Do	3 0
Timid Little Maid	Glover	3 0
Ill-gifted Ring	Benedict	3 0
Tripping through the Meadows	Watson	3 0
Two in the Morning	Marriott	3 0
Summer Roses	Glover	4 0
Winter Evergreens	Do	4 0
What Will To-morrow Bring	Hobbs	3 0
None can Tell	Allen	3 0
Weary	Gabriel	4 0
My Ancestors were Englishmen	Hobbs	3 0
The Flower Girl	Godfrey	3 0
I dreamt I was Queen of the Air	Glover	3 0
Only Come	Tours	3 0
Nora's Courtship	Watson	3 0
Like Yon Bright Orb	Hobbs	3 0
The Nightingales are Singing	Abt	3 0
The Crier, or Lost Heart	Hobbs	3 0

DUETTS

Adieu to the Woodlands	Abt	2 6
Two Merry Minstrels	Glover	3 0
Good-bye at the Door	Do	3 0
The Ties of Friendship	Benedict	3 0
The Fairy Boat	Tully	3 0

WALTZES.

Golden Beauty	Godfrey	4 0
La Murska	Do.	4 0
Flower Girl	Do.	4 0
Only	Richardson	4 0
Dolly Varden Polka	Levey	3 0
Escort Galop	Godfrey	4 0

A large collection of brilliant pieces for the Pianoforte.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance in Stamps, and One Anna for each Piece for Postage.

SOUNDY & Co., MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

Wm. WATSON AND CO., GENERAL AGENTS, 23, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co., OLD COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of MERCHANTS, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, and the Public in general to their large Stock of MOULMEIN TEAK, Squared Logs and Scantlings, Boards, Planks, &c., of various sizes.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, of different sizes and gauges.

RIDGE CAPPINGS.

MILLED SHEET LEAD, of different weights.

PERFORATED ZINC SHEETS.

Indents executed for all descriptions of Building Materials and forwarded to Outstations.

Every article supplied guaranteed to be of the best quality and at market rates.

Orders from Outstations will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER to the G. I. P. RAILWAY, No. 11, Meadow Street, has lately RECEIVED from last MAIL.—

Silver English Watches by Charles J. Hill, Silver Swiss Watches by John Barrell, Silver Swiss Repeaters by John Barrell, Gold Swiss Watches by John Barrell, inside Moon Days and Dates, second independent.

Silver and Gold Keyless Watches, by different Makers, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Soldiers' Watches, Musical Boxes, Snuff-Box with Singing Bird, Gold Ear-rings, Lockets, and Chain, warranted 9 carats to 15 carat. Warranted fine Silver Chains. Repairs of all kinds, undertaken and completed at the shortest notice possible.

American Ortegun Clocks and Watches, Time-piece, warranted for one year.

A set of exquisitely-worked Coral Jewellery for Ball-dress, consisting of Bracelet, Brooch, Necklace, and Coronet, &c., now on view at the shop of the Undersigned, to be sold very cheap.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE, Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

PASSENGERS FROM ENGLAND, Proceeding Up-country, Can be supplied with TIFFIN BASKETS

For two, three, or four persons; fitted in various degrees of completeness, At Rs. 20; 22-8; 30; 33; 40; 45; 50; 54; 56; and 60;

Dram Flasks; Sandwich Cases; CORKSCREWS; LEVER KNIVES; CUTLERY; Air Cushions, Cards and Bezique; PRESERVED PROVISIONS, Biscuits, Pies, Sausages, &c., &c.; WINES; LIQUORS; Soda and other Aërated Waters, And Other requisites for comfort in travelling, by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BRISTOW, EDMONDS & WILLIAMS, (Late BRISTOW & EDMONDS,) PERFUMERS, FANCY SOAP MAKERS, AND DRUGGISTS, ALSO GENERAL BRUSH MAKERS, WHOLESALE AND EXPORT, 27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON, (Established nearly 100 Years,) So well known for their,

ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT, ESSENCE OF JAMAICA, GINGER, and their JAMAICA and MARROW POMATUM. These preparations are unique and unrivalled.

MANUFACTURERS OF SEIDLITZ AND SODA POWDERS, Specially for India, China, and the East.

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, In bottles of various sizes.

COLD CREAM, BEAR'S GREASE and CIRCASSIAN CREAM, Rose, Jasmine and Macassar Oils, Lavender Water, and Eau de Cologne.

ESSENCES, BOUQUETS and NOSEGAYS for the Handkerchief in great variety, including Ess. Bouquet, Jockey Club, Millefleur and Ylang Ylang.

FRENCH ESSENCES AND POMADES.

Liberal terms to Merchants and large Shippers.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

HOPE HALL HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. P. MENDOSA, the Proprietor of the Hope Hall Hotel, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen, that he has RE-OPENED the Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation.

Superior articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

The terms of the Charges are reduced.

Middle Cross Road, Louisa and Alexandra Points.

THE AUCKLAND HOTEL, BYCULLA.

THIS HOTEL has lately OPENED, and is well suited for TRAVELLERS making a short stay in BOMBAY; it is conveniently situated, being only fifty yards from the G. I. P. Railway Station.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. S. M. DE SOUZA, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, begs to announce that the HOTEL is now OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. It has excellent accommodation, and situated on the best site on the Hill.

Beer, Wines, Spirits, &c., of the best quality are supplied with moderate charges, and great care is taken of the Visitors.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld.) CALCUTTA AND ALLAHABAD.

UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

First Class ACCOMMODATION; with WINES, SPIRITS and BEER of the best quality only, at reasonable prices.

ENGLISH HOTEL, BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and fur[illegible] most complete manner; no expense [illegible] render it the most commodious and com[illegible] both for Gentlemen and Families to be f[illegible]

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting [illegible] every convenience, and the strictest r[illegible] throughout the premises. The Tabl[illegible] dantly supplied with viands [illegible] the Culinary Department is und[illegible] the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and B[illegible] supplied from the most ce[illegible] Continental Markets. T[illegible] this Establishment to t[illegible] all of whom may be a[illegible] at moderate charge[illegible]

The Hotel is ple[illegible] Railway Station [illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRIES for Colaba, Mazagon, Port Canning, and Mofussil Press shares at better rates. Spinning shares quiet.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ₽ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	89
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	760
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	235
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	265
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 n'.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	140
57,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	111
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
......	£20	109·1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto	
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
......	£18	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co.	1,610
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	130
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	825
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	405

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p s	Albert Mills Co.	1,300
600	1,250	all	50p s	Alexandra Spinning	1,150xd.
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,375
100	5,000	all		Bombay	2,600
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	8.5
......	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	235
750	2,000	all	20 p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,400 xd.
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	2,000
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,060
910	1,000	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	1,000
800	2,500	all	225*	Oriental	2,180
1 690	2,500	2,400	216p.s	Royal	1,900

* Per share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,100xd.
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	950
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	350
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,900
200	2,000	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,325
200	500	all	53do.	Do New	550
100	1,500	...		Carwar Company	1,100
500	1,850	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	6,300
350	2,000	all	200 s	East India Press Co.	3,100
151	8,500	all	350 *	Fort Press Co.	9,600
300	2,000	1,800	30 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1,050
300	1,000	all	200 ps	French Press Co	800
200	6,000	6,000	22· ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,275
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,150
30	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,635
2.0	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	660
170	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	850
225	2,000	1,000	250	Victoria Press, Madras	1,100
350	1,000	1,000	...	Broach Cotton Co.	1,075

* Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
......	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	8
......	95	19½	...	Do. China	1
......	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
......	...	...		East India Bank	1
......	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
......	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 9/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11d. to 1s. 1/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 3/16d. to 1s. 11¼d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 5/16.
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¾
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do.	227

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent ... 113¼
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872 ... 105 1/16
Four per cent ... 102¼
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ... 105¼
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... 103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans ... 109¼
10 years' do. do. ... 105
5 years' do. do. ... 103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate ... 112
Do. Do. Market Rate ... 112
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871 ... 92½
New French Loan (fully paid-up) ... 92½
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs 117) per Bond. 87

CALCUTTA.—29TH APRIL.

The demands for every description of Government Securitie continue unabated and prices have experienced a further rise. The transactions reported were at the following rates:—

4 per cents, at Rs. 101-6 and 101-8, and small sums and small pieces at Rs. 101-10 to 101-12.

4½ per cent of 1872, at Rs. 104-8, in the afternoon there were buyers at 2 annas higher.

5½ per cents at Rs. 112-14.

In shares—

In Bank of Bengal shares no transaction was reported, but the market has an upward tendency.

National Bank shares, a time bargain contract, for a large number, was reported at Rs. 100 to be delivered within 4 weeks.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 27th April 1872.

Open 1,274 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	96,028	13	9
Merchandize	3,36,380	7	11
Electric Telegraph	793	7	6
Earth Trains	597	8	0
Total Rs.	4,33,800	5	2
Corresponding week last year open 1,258 miles ... Total Rs.	4,90,489	13	6
Decrease Rs.	56,689	8	4

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—3RD MAY.

London	Cotton / Cases / Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships "	£2 5s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£1 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton / Coffee	£2 17s. 6d.
Overland	Steamers	£2 15s. 0d. to £3
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£1 17s 6d. to £2 0s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.
	" Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVAL.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
3	Othello (s)	Bird	London, April 1.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Kurrachee (s)	Gavin	Kurrachee.
	Lord Clyde (s)	Kingcome	Liverpool.
	Liverno (s)	Daner	Calcutta.
	Nubia (s)	Farquhar	Australia.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Ship Migrator, to Rangoon
Ship Ashgrove, to Liverpool.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April 30 Bonnie Dundee (s) ... Bombay.
Peshawur (s) ... Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

April 30 Melrose ... New York.

DAILY IMPORTS—3RD MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Leith (s), 100 bundles iron sheet, and 100 bundles iron hoops, Bhaujee Keshewjee; 1000 bundles iron hoops, Tejpall Gopjee.
Bellona (s), 00 kegs lead ore, Tribhowandas Veerjee.
Doxford (s), 6 crates earthenware, Fazul Dossa; 60 barrels roll sulphur, N. J. Moolla; 75 crates earthen ware, Dhunjee Jairaj.

FROM LONDON.

Andromeda, 201 kegs iron nails, Hormusjee Bomonjee Jejeebhoy
Isabel Croom, 500 boxes brandy, Thomas Steuart and Co.
Doxford, 3 cases hardware, Rustomjee Muncherjee and Co.
Durby (s), 10 hhds portwine, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookhia.
Oriflamme, 32 casks China clay, Heptoola Allibhoy.
Urbino (s), 1,040 bundles iron hoops, and 92 bundles oval iron. Volkart Brothers, 5 cases sherry, 3 cases port, and 2 hhds brandy King, King and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Merello (s), 40 casks brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 8 boxes brandy, Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee.
Persia (s), 42 cases brandy, Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Persia (s), 55 boxes brandy, Framjee Aderjee; 300 cases brandy Cowasjee Brothers.

DAILY EXPORTS—3RD MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mabel, 200 bales cotton, H. Bomonjee, Touche and Co.
Hannah Law, 140 bales cotton, Balmookun Poorunmull.
Helen Scott, 250 bales cotton, Laljee Indurjee; 200 bales cotton, H. Bomonjee, Touche and Co.
Sydney Dacres, 84 bales cotton, Sewlall Moteelall.
Doxford, 500 bundles galls, Soonderdass Wagjee.
Pekin (s), 500 bales wool, G. Sigg and Co.
Elgin (s) 60 bales wool. Vijee Vussonjee; 34 bales safflower, Dossabhoy Merwanjee; 75 bales cotton, Momed Esmall; 160 bales hemp. Heerachund Cursonjee; 25 bales wool, Hajee ... n Vussonjee; 57 bales cotton, Mugon Moolchund; 37 bales ... n, E. Spinner & Co.; 48 bales cotton, Bhimjee Girdhur; ... es cotton, Vijboocan Lulloobhoy; 46 bales cotton, ... Ramjee; 40 bales wool, Damodhur Mathooradass; ... otton, Finlay Muir & Co.; 300 bales cotton, W. ...; 9 bales hemp, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co; ..., Monoredass Hurruckchund; 100 bales cotton, ... oondass; 45 bales cotton, Megjee Mooljee; ... ns, Hobart & Co.; 33 packages coffee, ... tton, Godraz Merban; 35 bales cotton, ... 50 bales wool, Narrondass Run... Hurrydass Soonderdass; 50 bales ... & Co.; 50 bales wool, Shamjee ... dass Purmanundass; 52 bales ... s wool, Morarjee Roognath; ... ; 30 bales wool and 50 ... dass; 50 bales wool, ... medas Vullubdas; 90 ... l s cotton, Jewraj ...; 50 bales hemp, ... Visboocundoss.

Whitburn (s), 303 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart & Co.; 11 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Goculdass Shamjee; 150 bales cotton, Finlay Muir & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Luckmichund Nursey; 400 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 35 bales wool, Verjeevundass Mahaduvdass & Co. 500 bundles galls, Curumbhoy Versey.
Bellona (s), 1,000 bales cotton, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 100 bales cotton and 50 bales rags, Richard Martin and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin (s), 45 cases dry ginger, Hurkeesondass Davidass; 24 packages coosumba, and 22 cases cardamoms, Canjee Megjee; 29 cases mother o'pearl shells, Fazalla Khakey; 63 bundle, deer horns, Oomerbhoy Chandabhoy.
Nachimoff (s), 8 cases cardamoms, and 200 packages cloves, Behrend Brothers.

FOR ODESSA.

Nachimoff (s), 300 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Pekin (s), 1 bale cotton, C. N. Gomes & Co.; 77 bales cotton, Vurdamon Poonsee & Co.
Sandringham, 200 bags coffee, S. Tyebjee & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nachimoff (s), 100 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Pekin (s), 50 bales wool, G. Sigg & Co.
Nachimoff (s), 200 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Aretusa (s), 9 cases cardamoms, and 200 packages cloves, Behrend Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Aretusa (s), 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 3 bales cottons Finlay Scott & Co.
Nachimoff (s), 600 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Nachimoff (s), 500 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ellora (s), 15 cases olibanum, G. Somjee; 150 packages olibanum Dewjeebhoy Goolam Husson and Co.; 38 cases olibanum, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 8 bundles E. teeth, Mamod Currim Ebram; 14 bundles sumadha stones, Ebram Noordin and Co.; 1 cwt. sandlewood, Fazul Mamod Dama; 107 bales cotton, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata; 80 bales cotton, H. M. A. Khaluk; 25 chests M. opium, Rehembhoy Habibbhoy; 7 chests M. opium, N. J. Ebram; 19½ chests M. Opium, Hajareemul Nursingdass; 14 chests M. opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co. 22 chests M. opium. Hajee Adam Esmall; 6 chests M. opium, Merwanjee Manockjee and Co.; 13 chests M. opium, S. and D. B. Futtakia; 23 cases Fishmaws, & sharkfins. Ludha Dewjee; 30 chests M. opium, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 33 chests M. Opium, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy; 69 chests M. opium, Dadabhoy Cawasjee Tatta; 18 chests M. opium, Shivram Dowlutram; 21 chests M. opium, Runchor Ramlall; 50 bales cotton, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 50 bales cotton, Ramnath Baboolnath; 5 boxes glass bangles, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee; 31 chests M. opium, Nursey Kessowjee & Co.; 194 chests M. opium, David Sassoon & Co.: 26 chests M. opium, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 7½ chests M. opium, E. D. Sassoon; 15½ chests M. opium, S. E. Sassoon; 10 chests M. opium, Remington and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ellora (s), 45 chests M. opium, E. J. Ebraham; 58 chests M. opium Ruttonjee Eduljee; 12 chests M. opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw and Co.; 27½ chests M. opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co.; 15½ chests M. opium, Ragoonath Jumnath: 10 chests M. opium S. E. Sassoon; 17½ chests M. opium, Tarachund Sataram.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

PIECE GOODS.

			Rs. A. P.
1,000 pieces Grey Shirtings	40 inch 39 yds. 7 lbs.		4 13 0
1,250 " " "	40 " 39 " 8¼ lbs.		5 10 0
750 " " "	40 " 39 " 8¼ lbs.		5 10 0
500 " " "	40 " 39 " 6 lbs.		4 7 0
500 " " "	45 " 30 " 7 lbs.		5 1 6
250 " " " (fine)	54 " 39 " 11 lbs.		7 14 0
500 " " " "	45 " 39 " 9 lbs.		6 12 0
1,400 " " Jacconets	45 " 20 " 2¼ lbs.		2 7 0
1,000 " White Mulls (G.E.)	40 " 20 "		2 10 3
500 " " Jacconets	40 " 20 "		2 5 0
450 " " Dhoties	45 " 10 "		1 13 0
500 " Orange Prints	24 " 28 "		3 7 0
120 " W. G. Prints	9/8 "		4 12 0

COTTON.

25 candies New Barsey, ready ... Rs. 270
150 " " Do. " ... " 244-47
50 " " M. G. Broach without sel. ... " 278
25 " " Khandeish, ready ... " 263
25 " " Hingunghaut, ready ... " 292
10 " " Do. full-pressed ... " 315
100 " " Dhollera, ready ... " 267-68
100 " " Do. " ... " 267-68
150 " " Do. " ... " 288
6 " " Compta, ready ... " 247
100 " " Sawginned Dharwar, ready ... " 291

YARNS.

10 bales Mock, No. 20 ... As. 11½ per lb. to arrive.
25 " " No. 30 ... " 12 " "
50 " Coloured, No. 40 ... " 14¾ "
10 " Mule Twist, No. 40 ... " 12½ "
10 " Water, No. 30 ... " 12¼ "
25 " Do. No. 30 ... " 12½ "

METAL.

7,000 Steel in Tubs ... Rs. 9

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—3RD MAY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 2nd May, 7-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 15 hours 5 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 3rd May, 12-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 14 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 2nd May, 5-6 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 4 hours 4 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 2nd May, 7-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 12 hours 49 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Red Sea, 3rd May, 1-50 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 17 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 2nd to 8 P.M. of the 3rd May is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	15 15	0 3
" Kurrachee	0 53	0 2
" Madras	26 3	10 38

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 3rd May, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 3rd May, 2-5 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 2nd May, 8-10 P.M. From America, via Russia, 3rd May, 2-1 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

LONDON, 3rd May, 2 P.M.—Latest Calcutta 12-59 P.M.—working well.

UMBALLA, 3rd May, 12-30 A.M.—Sealkote office opened.

INDORE, 3rd May, 4-10 P.M.—Office opened at Moortukka on Holkar's State Railway works.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 3rd May, 11-15 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind southwest, thermometer 89.

CARWAR, 3rd May, 10 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind northwest, thermometer 84, barometer 29·86.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 3.

Robertson, Lieutenant, 92nd Highlanders, to rejoin, from England

Baird, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, from sick leave, from England.

Ross, Major, Staff, from sick leave, from England.

Browne, Captain, Bombay Army, from sick leave, from England.

Nettles, Lieutenant, 3rd Hussars, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

Cowan, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, from England.

Davis, Captain, Bengal General List Infantry, on duty, from England.

Batt, Veterinary Surgeon Bengal Stud Department, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 3.

Mackenzie, Lieutenant, 3rd N. I., on duty, to Ahmednuggur.

Dawes, Lieutenant, 4th Hussars, on leave, to Meerut.

Parr, Staff Surgeon, Staff, on leave, to Matheran.

Duck, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 1st May 1872.

Major C. M. Ducat, S. C., is placed on general duty Bombay.

Surg. C. F. Ogilve, is placed on general duty Poona Div., with effect from the 13th March last.

Lt. A. T. Morison, 2nd Foot, has qualified as a surveyor.

Under instructions from the War Office, it is intimated that Lt. N. P. Powell, 9th Brig. has been transferred to E Baty., 11th Brig., R. A.

The officer commanding F-9 R. A., is authorized to issue to each of the horses in his battery daily 5 lbs of dry grass extra, for one month, from the 24th inst. inclusive.

The officer commanding A-18th R. A., was authorized to issue daily to each of the horses in his battery, 5lbs of dry grass extra, from the 1st to 11th Feb. 1872, both days inclusive.

Serjt Major Henry Korigan (96th Foot), Unattached List, Genl. Depot, Poona, is appointed to perform the duties of Qr. Mr. Serjt. to the Mount Aboo Sanitarium and retain his present rank until absorbed.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

3rd (K. O.) Hussars.—Lt. and Adjt. C. E. Nettles, from 23rd April to 22nd May 1872, to Bombay on medical certificate.

R. A.—Lt. and Local Capt. C. F. Glass (No 6 Baty. 6th Brig.) from date of departure to England, Overland, to appear before a medical board.

Surg. A. Maclean (24th Brig.) from date of departure to England, Overland, to appear before a medical board.

59th Foot—Major (Local Col.) J. de Montmorency, from 2nd to 31st May 1872, in extension, on medical certificate

2-60th Rifles.—Capt. J. Charley, to England, per troop ship from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, April 30.)

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

The Rev. C. Rhenius, Garrison Chaplain, Fort Saint George, for two years, to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate.

Lt.-Col. A. S. Moberly, R.E., Supg. Engr. of the 3rd Div., one month's preparatory leave.

The Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Capt. Charles George Gunning, S. C., to officiate as Comdt of the Resident's Escort and Asst. to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin during the absence of Capt. Woulfe Hay on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. John Read Daniel, to be Sub-Collr. and Joint Mag. of Madura, vice Mr. J. R. Arbuthnot, deceased.

Mr. Boyd Horsburgh, to be Head Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Tinnevelly, vice Mr. J. R. Daniel.

Surg. George Stewart Watson Ogg, M.B., M.A., to be Zillah Surg. and Supt. of the Jail at Chittoor.

The Rev. Octavius Dene, B.A., to act as Garrison Chaplain, Fort Saint George, during the absence of the Rev. Mr. Rhenius on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Henry Sullivan Thomas, Collr. and Mag. of South Canara, to be a Lay Trustee of the Church at Mangalore.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Col. Hugh Heefke O'Connell, of the S. C., to officiate as Qr. Mr. Genl., during the absence of Col. Howlett on furlough to Europe, or until further orders, subject to H. M.'s approval.

The following promotion and appointment are made in the Commst. Dept:—

Capt. E. S. Berkeley, of the S. C., Sub-Asst. Commsy.-Genl. 2nd class, to act as Sub-Asst. Commsy.-Genl. 1st class. Lt. S. L. Hunt, of the Staff Corps, to act as Sub-Asst. Commsy.-Genl, 2nd class during the absence on furlough to Europe of Major T. W. Stansfeld, or until further orders.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Col. A. Howlett, of the S. C., Qr.-Mr. Genl., on furlough on private affairs, for two years.

Major F. L. Playfair, of the S. C., Dy. Supt. Port Blair and Nicobars, on furlough on private affairs, for one year.

Condr F. J. White, of the Clothing Dept., on furlough on medical certificate for two years

Col. G. W. Russell, of the S. C., Ag. Supt. of Family Payments and Pensions, is granted privilege leave for 60 days, from the 6th May 1872. Major L. H. Isacke, of the S. C., will act for Col. Russell, during the absence and on the responsibility of the latter.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)		Rs.	42	0	0
Half Year	*ditto*	"	24	0	0
Three Months	*ditto*	"	14	0	0
One Month	*ditto*	"	5	0	0
One Week	*ditto*	"	1	8	0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance.*

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget.* Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ... Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy ... " 0 4 0

BOMBAY MAYO MEMORIAL FUND.

IT is proposed to erect a local memorial in this presidency to the late Earl of Mayo, to which all classes of the community are invited to subscribe.

It is needless for the committee to make any statement of the services of the late Viceroy, as his energy and untiring efforts to promote the welfare of the people of this country are known to all.

Subscriptions will be received by the Bank of Bombay, who have kindly consented to act as treasurers to the fund, and by the following gentlemen, members of the committee:—

The Hon. S. Mansfield, C.S.I.; the Hon. Justice Gibbs; the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft; the Hon. J. A. Forbes; the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.; the Hon. Munguldas Nathubhai, C.S.I.; the Hon. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy; the Hon. Appasahib Koorundwarkar; the Hon. Sir A. D. Sassoon, K.C.S.I.; C. Gonne, Esq., C.S.; H. Maxwell, Esq.; Captain Robinson; D. Graham, Esq.; Dr. Bhau Daji; Kessowji Naik, Esq.; Narrayen Vassudewjee, Esq.; M. Balfour, Esq.; His Highness Ali Shah; Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq.; J. Moir, Esq.; Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Esq.; Vinayekrao Juggonathjee Sunkersett, Esq.; R. Campbell, Esq.; Vinayek Wassudew, Esq.; Nacoda Mahomed Alli Rogay, Esq.; Hajee Esmail Haji Hubib, Esq.; Dhurumsee Poonjabhoy, Esq.; Dwarkadas Vussonjee, Esq.; Luckmidass Khimjee, Esq.; Vundravundas Purshotumdass, Esq.; Vurjeevundas Madhowdas, Esq.; Haji Zainal Abadeen Shirazie, Esq.; Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.; Hormusjee Ardaseer Wadia, Esq.; Nana Morojee, Esq.; Moorarjee Goculdas, Esq.

GERALD SEYMOUR FITZGERALD.
Honorary Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

CHANGE OF THE HOUR FOR THE PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS TO THE CHANCELLOR.

The Members of the Senate are hereby informed that the UNIVERSITY ADDRESS will be PRESENTED to the CHANCELLOR at Parel THIS AFTERNOON (Saturday) at 4-30, instead of 5 P.M., as previously announced.

Fellows of the University intending to be present are therefore requested to meet the Syndicate at Parel at 4¼ P.M. instead of 4½.

By Order,
JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 4th May 1872.

NOTICE.—It is hereby requested that GENTLEMEN who are desirous of SUBSCRIBING for the TESTIMONIAL to H. E. SIR SEYMOUR FITZGERALD will be good enough to send their names to the Undersigned. An Account has been opened in the National Bank of India, Limited. Subscribers are requested to pay their Subscriptions to the Undersigned or into the said Bank.

MANEKJEE CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE
AND
COWASJEE CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE,
Hon. Secretaries.

A MEETING of the PARSEE FRIENDS and ADMIRERS of the late RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Esq., will be HELD at the ALL-BLESS BAUGH THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON at 3 P.M., precisely, when the Undersigned request the punctual attendance of all the Friends and Admirers of the Deceased Gentleman.

FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATELL.
BYRAMJEE JEJEEBHOY.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE.
HORMUSJEE BOMONJEE WADIA.
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY.
MUNCHERJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

GODFREY—May 2nd, at 28, Meadow Street, Fort, Eliza Susannah Godfrey, aged 45 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GEORGE—April 29th, at Allahabad, the wife of E. C. George, Esq., Chief Inspector of the Frontier Travelling Post Office, of a son.

MOORE—April 29th, at Bangalore, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, Assistant Commissary General, of a daughter.

NORDMANN—April 22nd, at Yercaud, Shevaroy Hills, the wife of Mr. Karl F. Nordmann, Executive Engineer, D. P. W., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

McARTHUR—DAVIS—April 2nd, at Christ's Church, Hazareebaugh, by the Rev. J. S. Dodson, Mr. Charles McArthur, late of H. M.'s 79th Regiment, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late Mr. M. G. Davis, Civil Department.

DEATHS.

STEVENS—April 27th, at Jubbulpore, Philip Commane, the beloved and youngest child of Captain Harry Stevens, 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, aged one year and five months.

TRAISH—April 27th, at Bangalore, Margaret, widow of the late Conductor Charles William Traish, of the Remount Depot, Oossoor, aged 49 years.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1872.

WE should like to have a satisfactory explanation of the late large purchases by the Bank of Bengal here and in Calcutta of Bullion, Bills of Exchange, and Government Paper. We presume Sir R. Temple and Mr. Dickson are acting in concert to save India from a heavier loss by exchange than was provided for in the Budget, and think to ensure a better exchange by remitting than by drawing; but as regards their silver shipments, if Government take, as is rumoured, credit for the 2 per cent. seignorage already charged on the specie made over to them for coinage, they may make an Exchange of 1s. 10⅝d., but the 2 per cent. gained in England is lost here. Moreover, so large an amount of silver arising in London will surely depress the market, already extremely sensitive, and send the price down to 60d. or even lower. As to the gold, with freight and insurance at 5/8 per cent., we do not see how a better exchange than 1s. 10⅝d. can result, seeing that the bulk of the purchases was made at Rs. 16·12 per tola of 99·75. It is impossible to say what may be the outturn of the Government Paper, because it is impossible to predict the effect on prices in London when so large an amount is placed on that market for sale. The six months' sight Bills of Exchange, at an average of, say, 1s. 11 1/16d. with 4 per cent. discount, will give only 1s. 10 9/16d., and we should be much surprised to learn that the result of the whole of the Bank's operations showed better than this. 1s. 10½d. is doubtless a better rate than could be obtained for Council drafts in the monsoon months, looking at the large amount—60 lacs a month—offered; but had the Secretary of State reduced his minimum to this figure he would, we think, have found plenty of tenderers at 1s. 10⅝d. The operations in question will be found to yield a very small saving to Government, while they will have a most unsettling effect on the commercial interests of the East. Let Sir R. Temple do what he likes, he will find his estimate of £500,000 for loss in Exchange on thirteen crores greatly exceeded; and it would, we think, be far wiser for him to let matters take their course and allow the Council drafts to be sold for what they are worth, than to harass the public mind and create commercial disturbances which can result in no saving of importance to his Government.

IN his speech at the Byculla Club dinner Sir Seymour Fitzgerald is reported to have said, with regard to the organisation which he and his colleagues had proposed to give to the new Port Trust:—"We have proposed upon principle that the administration of the Trust we "are going to found shall be placed in the hands "of those whose interests are inseparably "bound up with the success of that Trust." It might be inferred from this statement, indeed no other meaning can be put upon His Excellency's words, that the Government of Bombay was anxious to place the administration of the Port in the hands of a popular Board, representing the mercantile community of the city of Bombay. But Sir Seymour's memory must be strangely defective, if he has forgotten already a despatch from the Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay (Colonel Trevor) to the Secretary to the Government of India, dated 21st June 1870, in which his Government suggested that the Trust Board should consist of "a paid chair"man, four members, and a secretary, all to be "appointed by Government," and that "three "of the four members ought to be officers of Go"vernment, and the fourth a partner in a large "mercantile house in Bombay." The despatch in question was, for some reason or other, not printed with the rest of the correspondence on the subject of the Port Trust recently laid before the public; and we hesitate to give our readers the full text of it, as the effect on Colonel Kennedy of the unauthorized publication of yet another Public Works Despatch might be fatal. There can, however, be no mistake about the kind of "constitution" which our Government, in 1870, thought would be "best "for the Trust;" and they even went so far as to recommend that "all the "correspondence of the Trust Board with Go"vernment" should be "conducted in the Pub"lic Works Department." The Trust was, in fact, to be merely a branch of the Public Works Department. Has the Governor changed his mind since 1870, or does he really regard Colonel Kennedy and his subordinates as "those "whose interests are inseparably bound up with "the success of the Trust?" We fear that all this liberal talk has reference to a Bill marked by the same narrow and exclusive spirit that lingers in the moribund Municipal Bill.

A SINFUL world has from time to time displayed a deplorable want of trust in the veracity of strong churchmen of all creeds in matters where such trifles as filthy lucre, temporal power, and the vain approbation of men are concerned. For example, the word "Jesuitical" has come to stand in popular estimation, not as honourably descriptive of the Christian temper and deeds of successors to the fishermen of Galilee and the Carpenter's son, but as a synonym for deceptive and untruthful, qualifying the pretty science of casuistry and the skill which so divides the word of truth that plain men cannot distinguish it from downright lying. But, even if it were admitted without question that the world has good grounds for giving the Jesuit pack—of all the dogs that worry mankind—this ill name, it would be easy for them to demonstrate that in this respect their fraternity is no worse than numbers of Protestant flocks, nor than the jealous subdivisions of their own Church; and, further, that it *is* better to be wise as a serpent in the skilful turning of words and twisting of circumstance than to be self-deceived in unconscious hypocrisy, or so blinded by religious convictions, as not to recognise, as their order of old boasted its power to recognise, the great fact that there are two sides to every question. In brutal English that to be a liar and know it, and to lie for a good end, is much better than to be the victim of a mania which absolutely prevents you from seeing the truth at all. Recent apologists for the Jesuits, however, assure us of their lamb-like innocence, and, in defiance of tradition and whole libraries of casuistical literature, assert that, when they swerve from the path of vulgar human rectitude, it is in unconscious obedience to the divine bias of a higher law. By higher law you wish certain things to be, and then you say they are so. There is a charming simplicity about this principle; but,—alas! for the blindness of a secularly-disposed world even when represented by bland committees of apologists!—it demands adherence to its vulgar standards. Practically it can matter nothing to its outer darkness whether the little transactions with integrity, of which it complains, were consciously wrought or unconsciously developed; they are vexatious and intolerable as matters of business, and in the most ruthless way it sets unspiritual lawyers to the task of putting straight the heavenly-minded muddles of the Church. The law cannot prevent one Church poaching on the preserves of another and using the authority of the State to enforce its cuckoo-like usurpation, nor is its power of punishing libel so frequently invoked as the outspoken habits of religious combatants make possible, but, in those frequent cases where funds intended for one specific object go astray and are lost in ecclesiastical glooms, it has a certain power which it will be the good fortune of this generation to see more extensively applied. While admitting that strong views are too apt to upset the mental balance of those who espouse them, it would obviously be unfair to brand all strong Churchmen, passionately-devoted Catholics, and deeply-earnest Evangelicals, as incapable of seeing things as they are. No more brilliant exception, to what however may be taken as general rule, is to be found than the life of Michael Faraday, who kept his narrow but deeply-seated religious belief thoroughly apart from the boldly-inquiring spirit, thirsty for truth, which guided his scientific researches. But there are few to whom this balance of intellect is given, and to none does it appear more uniformly denied than to that small section of the Church Militant which fights so furiously for wax candles, crosses, and ceremonies. Perhaps the semblance of persecution to which it has been subjected, or possibly the aspirations of its followers to union with the Mother of Rome, have given them a leaning to Jesuitical modes of thought—half truths earnestly spoken and sharp practice followed out with an intense conviction of rectitude. It is but natural that the inaugurators of a Guild for the promotion of union with the Church of Rome should endeavour to assimilate themselves to the traditions of that Church, but it is a pity that they select its more questionable developments for imitation. It is also natural that the success of their efforts in this direction should appear in their dealings with the world—the world as seen in the corporate bodies of this microcosm. Bombay has however a strong objection to sharp practice, dodging, and to the solemn enunciation of half truths, and it may be believed grows daily more suspicious when dealing with the "unco' guid."

A DAY or two ago there appeared in our local intelligence columns a paragraph chronicling the death of Thomas White, a guard on the G. I. P. Railway, who, it is reported, "met with his death by fracture of the skull, the result of his having, whilst delirious, fallen from the window of the small-pox ward of the European General Hospital." With a verdict and a passing notice of this sort, such deaths, of persons of little note but of sterling usefulness among us, make little impress, and are soon forgotten. Little thought is given to the sorrow, distress, and it may be poverty, which preventible accidents of the kind occasion to families in such spheres. We are credibly informed that Thomas White was a man who proved his well doing by having in three years' service amassed a very considerable sum of money; and a young man of good *physique* as he was, he no doubt had his ambition, and looked forward to a long life of pleasure to himself and of comfort and gratification to his relatives and friends. This hope has been blighted, and the cause of the melancholy accident demands as full inquiry as if the deceased had been some noted individual among us, whose death under such circumstances would have met with special investigation and called forth numerous exhibitions of condolence. We cannot understand how the jury arrived at their conclusion in the face of the evidence of Dr. Arnott, who stated that the man "was free from fever and free also from delirium." This, at any rate, is manifest, that the accident which caused the death of Thomas White is attributable to some defect in accommodation or neglect in attendance at our European General Hospital. This institution has been, for years, established in the old barrack and hospital buildings in Fort George, which are ill adapted for the purposes. The arrangement when made was viewed as temporary, but seem to have taken on a permanent aspect. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, addressing the King of Siam and other distinguished visitors to Bombay, points with pride to the palatial buildings erected, under his auspices, for the luxurious accommodation of healthy men exposed to comparatively few hardships and surrounded by many comforts; and justly expatiates upon the excellency of our harbour, the extent of our commerce, and the fact that Bombay is, par excellence, *the* terminus of Indian railways. Lord Northbrook harps on the same strings. We wish that, among the buildings which Sir Seymour Fitzgerald will leave to commemorate his period of Government in Bombay had been one—after the fashion of those constructions by Government which are approaching completion—well fitted in every respect for the lodging, tender treatment, and care of the sick of a class of men who constitute the thew and sinew of our prosperity. If this article comes under the eye of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, we trust that it may induce him to press upon the notice of his successor in office that a crying want is a building worthy of this great commercial city and convenient for giving all comfort, when sick, to seamen, pensioners, railway company employés and others of the poorer class of Europeans who frequent Bombay, and most of whom are led here in the interest of its commerce. Such a building, we think, might have taken precedence of some that now adorn our city; owing to its want we have to lament to-day the accidental death of a young man whose loss will be felt not with less poignancy because of it coming home to persons in humble station.

IT escaped our recollection yesterday, in writing about the revenue yielded by the foreshore properties which are to be transferred to the Bombay Port Trust, that the Government of India has consented to make over to the Trust the following sources of income in addition to those from which revenue is now realized:—

1. The Customs (late Apollo Bonded) Warehouse, yielding a surplus revenue of Rs. 30,000 a year.
2. Fees on Government troops and stores, Rs. 32,000.
3. Surplus revenue of the Harbour Board, estimated at Rs. 72,000.

The total addition to the revenue now available will therefore amount to Rs. 1,32,000, and this will be made without causing any increase of the burdens on the local trade of Bombay. With this addition the Trust will have an income of a little less than 8 lacs a year, which will just suffice to meet the interest on its debt of two millions at starting, and will leave not a rupee available for the payment of interest on the further sum of a million which Mr. Ormiston requires to complete his docks. It is sheer absurdity, in these circumstances, to talk of at once beginning to repay the capital of the Elphinstone purchase-money.

THE Government Offices leave Calcutta early next week, and are expected in Simla about the 9th.

CAPTAIN T. LOUNDIS, of the British Burma Police, has been appointed Assistant Political Agent at Bhamo.

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, North-Western Provinces, leaves Allahabad for Nynee Tal in about three weeks.

WE (*Daily Examiner*) are informed that the Governorship of the Mayo College has been offered to Major-General Chamberlain.

THE price of diamonds has fallen to such an extent at the Cape that a carat weight of quinine is considered a fair exchange for a carat weight diamond.

AN international exhibition was to have been opened at Kioto in Japan on the 27th April, to be followed by other similar exhibitions at Yeddo and Dwaria.

WE see it stated that the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, who is now in Cuba, goes to Rio de Janeiro direct from Havana, thence to China *via* the Cape of Good Hope, and thence to India.

THE Supreme Government have confirmed generally the sanction accorded by the Madras Government to the estimates for the construction of the Neilgherry branch of the Madras Railway.

GOVERNMENT has consented to the importation of four new river steamers for the King of Burma. The vessels are to be allowed to proceed to the capital after the necessary examination by the Rangoon Custom House authorities.

AT the recommendation of the Government of Bengal the Supreme Government has sanctioned the maintenance of the telegraph line between Chittagong and Kassalong for a period of six months after the return of the Looshai Expeditionary Force.

LORD NAPIER, according to the *Madras Mail*, is expected to arrive from Calcutta on the 11th of May, and will formally open the water supply system of Madras on the evening of the same day, at a spot to be selected by the president of the Municipal Commission.

THE *Hindoo Patriot* congratulates itself upon the fact that the Government of Bengal has returned to its senses, and given up the Hunterian mode of spelling proper names. The names of native gentlemen are spelt in the ordinary way in the last *Calcutta Gazette*, and this the *Patriot* says, "is as it should be."

WE learn from Calcutta that it is understood that Government has issued final orders with reference to the Kooka expeditions; that Mr. Cowan's conduct has been condemned as unjustifiable and unexcusable; and that he has been dismissed the public service. M. Forsyth has also been removed from his Commissionership to another province.

JUST as it was going to press the *Hindoo Patriot* received the following letter from a correspondent at Nowgong, dated the 22nd instant:—"I beg to inform you that Mr. J. H. O'Donell, Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Assam, committed suicide last night (21st April) at Teliagong in the district of Nowgong. Particulars will be communicated when known."

SOMETIME ago a native of Madras consulted a European attorney of Madras named Mr. Atkinson, and acted on his advice; but afterwards, finding that the advice which he had received was incorrect, he brought a suit against the attorney for damages. After several days hearing, Mr. Justice Holloway on Tuesday decided that the attorney had been guilty of negligence, and gave a verdict in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 300 and costs.

THE *Englishman* says—"It is rumoured that as a further mark of official courtesy, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is about to issue a circular to each of the degraded honorary magistrates, calling attention to the explanation already given from the Bengal Office, and asking any honorary magistrate who desire to be restored to the list to express himself to that effect. It is to be hoped that the circular will meet with all the attention which it deserves."

"IT is generally believed in Madras" says the *Madras Times*, "that the Hon. A. J. Arbuthnot will, on Lord Hobart's arrival, go to Calcutta to take the vacant place in the Governor-General's Executive Council. In that case the Hon. R. S. Ellis would retain his position as Acting Member of Council, and would possibly hardly think it worth while to take leave to Europe. However, until Lord Northbrook has arrived in Calcutta, it will not be officially known whether Mr. Arbuthnot will or will not leave Madras. We should say, however, that the betting is immensely in his favour."

THE *Madras Times* says—"Although Lord Hobart is expected by the steamer due on the 16th, nothing is really known respecting his Lordship's movements. He has not written to anyone here to say when he may be expected, and all that is known is that the names of Lord and Lady Hobart appear in the list of passengers by the steamer due on the 16th. As the names of these distinguished travellers have appeared in other lists of passengers due here at an earlier date, it is of course not perfectly certain by which steamer they may arrive. Fancy the Governor elect arriving with no one to meet him, and driving in a hack gharry to Government House to announce his own arrival! His Lordship might certainly have 'dropped a line' ere this."

HIS LORDSHIP THE VICEROY elect, we learn from the Allahabad paper, arrived in Allahabad by special train last night at half-past six. The whole of the official community, military and civil, with a great number of the other residents of the station, awaited him on the platform (which was handsomely carpeted and decorated) where a guard-of-honour of 100 men of H. M.'s 19th Regiment was drawn up. A detachment of twelve sowars of the 11th Bengal Cavalry was in attendance as His Lordship's escort, and the Volunteers also mustered in force. After shaking hands with Sir William Muir, His Lordship was introduced to a few of the officers immediately surrounding His Honor, and, before the E/19th R. A. had finished the royal salute, was in his carriage and whirling away with sowars all round towards Government House. Lord Northbrook will not stay in Allahabad so long as he had intended, and in consequence of recent events there will be no *levee* to-day nor State dinner at Government House. If possible His Lordship will visit the new barracks and law-courts and take a look at the Alfred Park. We regret to learn that two valuable horses belonging to Lord Northbrook were dangerously injured by burning while in the train.

THE *Indian Daily News* thinks the recent tragedy at Deesa proves, if it proves anything, the doubtful wisdom of allowing the private soldier to retain in his possession ball ammunition for which there is no immediate use. If we mistake not, says our contemporary, the view of Sir William Mansfield, when he held command of the army, was against this practice, and an order was passed by him prohibiting the issue of ammunition to the private soldiers, except for purposes of immediate military duty. About the wisdom of such an order, we hardly think there can be two opinions; but the present Commander-in-Chief, shortly after taking command of the army, rescinded his predecessor's order on this point—a course that seems to us the reverse of judicious. We do not mean to say but that the bulk of the rank and file are men that can be trusted—men who would not abuse the confidence the present system reposes in them; but as we have just seen, the system itself is not without an element of danger. We should be glad to see a return to the former practice. Humanly speaking the two valuable lives that have just been sacrificed would have been spared, had Sir William Mansfield's judicious order been allowed to continue." The question whether in India the men should be allowed to keep ammunition in their barracks, or whether on an emergency they should have to wait for its being served out from the Magazine is one on which it is very difficult to hazard an opinion. The *pros* and the *cons* appear to us to be almost equally balanced, but we think it highly unlikely that Lord Napier would order that the men be allowed to keep their cartridges in the racks by their cots unless he were well satisfied of the necessity for such an arrangement.

MILITARY ITEMS.

THE Standing Medical Committee will assemble at the office of the Deputy Inspector General, B. M. S., to-day at 12 o'clock, noon, to examine Captain O'Grady, 44th Foot, and such other officers as may appear before it.

THE Admiralty have directed that certain alterations are to be made in the Raleigh, 22, iron frigate, sheathed with wood, building at Chatham Dockyard. Instead of her broadside timbers being only 9 inches thick, as at first ordered, they are to be increased to 12 inches, the object being to give greater stability for the heavy armament which the ship is to carry. She is also to have 30 tons additional ballast put into her.—*Times.*

THE result of the inspection of Salisbury Plain and the country in its neighbourhood by His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief and Staff has been so far satisfactory that it has now been definitely fixed upon for the military operations which will be held in the autumn. The city of Salisbury will be the head-quarters of the Staff, and local action is about to be organized to prepare for the event, as it is anticipated that, in addition to the Regular, Militia, and Volunteer forces which will be drawn to the town and neighbourhood, there will be a large number of visitors and distinguished foreigners attracted to witness the manœuvres. The Duke left Salisbury on Wednesday.—*Ibid.*

REVISED maps have been issued from the War Office and laid before Parliament showing the proposed depôt centres in the United Kingdom. Knaresborough is not now marked as one of them; Pontefract, Doncaster, Parkhurst, and Exeter are marked. Leicester, Oxford, Denbigh, Winchester, Tregantle, and Athlone are shown as alternative depôt centres. The new map marks also the artillery training stations—viz., Tynemouth, Sunderland, Paul's Point, Liverpool, Pembroke, Bristol, Harwich, Dover, Eastbourne, Portsmouth, Weymouth, Plymouth, Falmouth; in Scotland—Montrose, Broughty Castle, Edinburgh; in Ireland—Letterkenny, Carrickfergus, Dungannon, Dublin, Duncannon, Kinsale. Hartlepool is marked as an alternative artillery training station.—*Ibid.*

DR. LIVINGSTONE REPORTED SAFE.

IT will be seen from our telegraphic column, that a telegram has been received from Aden reporting Dr. Livingstone safe with the "Commissioner," whoever that may mean. The telegram, however, states positively that the Doctor is safe, an intimation which will send a thrill of thankful gladness through many hearts in all parts of the world.

LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE NEW ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL.

YESTERDAY afternoon at half-past five, His Excellency the Governor laid the foundation stone of the new Elphinstone High School, towards which Sir Albert Sassoon has contributed so munificently. The number of people present was not very great. Mr. Pelle, in a speech delivered preparatory to the Governor's laying the stone, reviewed the history of the Elphinstone School, and touched generally upon the efforts that had been made to spread education throughout the Presidency of Bombay. His Excellency made a graceful response, and spoke of the necessity there was for the accommodation for students that would be supplied in the new buildings whose foundation stone was about to be laid. Sir Albert Sassoon also made a short speech. The Governor then went on with the ceremony, declaring the stone well and truly laid after the usual fashion. His Excellency then went to the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Arts, where he delivered prizes to the successful students. In a few remarks at the close he said the buildings were a disgrace to Bombay, and that although he was about to leave this place "nothing would be wanting on his part to rectify such a grievous error."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—This renovating agents surpasses every other tonic. Benjamin Clarke, Esq., M.R.C.S., F.L.S., in testifying to its extraordinary efficacy in his own case, remarks: "After the Pale Oil and all other remedies that I could think of had failed, for debility, I tried, merely as a last resort, Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Oil. I received immediate relief, and its use was the means of my restoration to health." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists Druggists, and Storekeepers, Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., Strand, London.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DOCTOR LIVINGSTONE.
HURRICANE AT ZANZIBAR.
THE BALLOT BILL.
COURT MARTIAL ON MARSHAL BAZAINE.

LONDON, 2ND MAY.

A telegram from Aden announces that Doctor Livingstone is safe with the Commissioner (sic.)

The *New York Herald* states that a hurricane occurred at Zanzibar on 15th April and that 150 vessels were lost. The loss of property is estimated at two millions, and the town is nearly destroyed.

LONDON, 3RD APRIL.

The Ballot Bill has passed through committee.

The Licensing Bill has been read a second time in the Lords.

PARIS, 2ND MAY.

Government have resolved to arraign Marshal Bazaine before a Court Martial. An analogous decision is imminent with reference to General Wimpffen.

The Carlist insurrection in Spain is confined to the provinces of Navarre and Biscaye.

OBITUARY.—Mr. Alison, English Minister at Teheran.

LONDON, 2ND MAY.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.

SUEZ, 2ND MAY.

The following steamers have passed the Suez Canal homeward bound from Bombay:—

The Kathleen Mary on 29th ult., and the Canuto and Cartago Nova on 30th ultimo.

ARRIVAL OF LORD NORTHBROOK AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, 3RD MAY, 8-5 P.M.

Lord Northbrook arrived at 5-45 P.M. Proceeded to Government House under a royal salute from Fort William. Upon arrival Lord Northbrook took his seat in Council as Viceroy under a further salute. His reception was cordial

THE CYCLONE AT MADRAS.

YESTERDAY morning, a telegram was received from Madras giving the following particulars of the damage done by the cyclone which broke on Madras on Wednesday evening, and prevailed during the whole of Thursday:—

"The following vessels have been wrecked:—

Kingdom of Belgium. Miser.
Hotspur. Armenian.
Invershie. John Scott.
Sir Robert Seppings. Ardbeg.
Burlington.

"The following have been damaged:—

Inverness.
Bonnie Dundee.

"The Evelyn is afloat.

"The damage done ashore is trifling."

The following, we learn, is the tonnage of the abovementioned vessels:—Kingdom of Belgium, 514 tons; Hotspur, 1,142; Invershie, Sir Robert Sepping, 606; Burlington, 652; Armenian, an iron ship of 902 tons; John Scott, 655; and Ardbeg, 838. The Miser was a country trader. The Inverness, 744 tons, and the Bonnie Dundee, 1,027 tons, went round from Bombay.

Later in the day, the following telegram was received per Reuter's agency:—

MADRAS, 3RD MAY.

A terrific cyclone broke over Madras on the night of the first. All the shipping was driven ashore, except the Inverness, Bonnie Dundee, and Evelyn. The ships Hotspur, Armenian, Burlington, John Scott, Sir Robert Seppings, Kingdom of Belgium, Invershie, Ardbeg, and Duprey de Lome, were completely wrecked. The captain and crew of the Ardbeg except six were drowned. A few of the Hotspur crew were drowned. The crews of the other vessels were landed in great danger. The pier was again breached. The storm is still raging, but is slightly abating. Great damage has been done to the city and suburbs.

The ships lost, we learn, had about 7,000 bales of cotton on board; besides large quantities of myrabollams, hides, coffee, sugar, redwood, groundnuts, and several hundred chests of indigo.

A later Reuter's telegram mentions that the weather had become settled, and that it was supposed that there had been great loss of life in native craft.

Madras seems to have had on Tuesday a prelude to the cyclone, for the Madras papers of Wednesday inform us that there had been ominous-looking weather in the Bay since Monday afternoon, with the wind blowing from the north or east, a heavy surf on, and some thunder, lightning and rain—monsoonish weather in short, which is very unusual at this season of the year.

A FACTORY ACT FOR BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—One of the greatest requirements of the present time in Bombay is a Factory Act specially to restrict the hours of labour in the cotton mills. Let any person interested in the matter take a walk or drive through Tardeo any evening and mark the jaded, worn-out looks of the operatives as they are leaving the mills, and the necessity for such an Act will become apparent. The hours of labour in some of the mills are from half-past five A.M. until half-past six P.M.; in fact, a day's work means from the time the threads can be seen by the dawn of day, until it is just possible to see them after sunset. In some cases this robbery of flesh and blood is not considered sufficient, and the operatives have actually to work three Sundays, per month, at the same rate of hours per day. Can you wonder, Sir, that ten per cent. of the mill hands are generally absent from sickness?

These mills are principally owned by wealthy Parsees and Hindoos. Let us have less of their blatant open-mouthed philanthropy, less slavery, and no more talk of the oppression of the poor by European officers. Let the mill owners take an example from the European employers of labour in Bombay, who consider nine hours a fair day's work for men engaged in less sedentary employment than cotton spinning.

It is utterly useless, however, to make any appeal to the feelings of the directors and shareholders; if an extra quarter per cent. can be wrung out of the capital at the expense of the health of the employés it will be done without hesitation. We have influential natives founding schools and blurting about the education of the lower classes of the native population. Let these men go into the mills of Bombay and see children of 10 years employed for thirteen hours per day in killing employment, and their hypocrisy will stand naked if they have a shadow of feeling in them.

This subject demands the immediate attention of our legislators, and our new Governor could not inaugurate his assumption of power better than by introducing a Factory Act. If the constitution of an Englishman demand such legislation in a cold climate, how much more so is such interference required for the protection of the weakly constitutioned Hindoo in a climate like that of Bombay? The hours of labour should be restricted to nine hours per day, and children under 13 years of age prohibited from working in the mills.

Let the Hon. Munguldass Nathoobhoy show his gratitude to the people of Bombay, who have tolerated him as a member of Council for years, by assisting in the framing of an Act.—his connection with the cotton mills should render his services valuable; and let Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, as a public man, give his assistance: he will be working more for the welfare of the poor than by criticising Municipal affairs.—I am, &c.

A. B.

UPON the trial of a suit for divorce, one of the witnesses was asked whether he had spoken to any of the jury since the trial commenced. "Yes, sir, I spoke to Mr. ——" (pointing to a juryman with a very red face). "What did you say to him?" Witness appeared reluctant to tell. The attorney insisted upon an answer. "Well," said the witness, "I told him that he had a very pretty face to sit on a jury, to decide whether a man was an habitual drunkard or not."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

THE UNVEILING OF THE ALBERT STATUE AND THE OPENING OF THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.

Two public ceremonies this week have filled Englishmen in Bombay with pleasure—one, the unveiling of the snow-white representation of Her Majesty, and the other the unveiling of the statue of Prince Albert in the new museum which now makes the half-desolate Victoria Gardens less suggestive of faded beauty and departed glory. In presence of the sculptor's triumph on the Esplanade, the ceremony performed by the Viceroy evoked in British breasts an approach to the enthusiasm they would have felt had the living subject suddenly appeared before them; and the withdrawing of the curtain from the face of the image of the Prince, sorrow for whose absence a decade of years has dispossessed in favour of reminiscences of his qualities, awakened respect for him, who, as the husband of our sovereign might well claim it, and admiration for the man who possessed those virtues which were so gracefully alluded to by His Excellency the Governor in his remarks before he unveiled the statue. There was something appropriate in the uncovering of the Prince's statue so shortly after the ceremony performed by the Viceroy on the Esplanade, for the enthusiasm stirred in our citizens by the first event may be said to have been still aglow with loyal fervour when the splendid gift of the late Mr. David Sassoon was formally given to Bombay, represented in Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, by the donor's son, the patent of whose honours is still fresh from Her Majesty's hands, and who, when he stood before the statue, was in the presence of the lifelike semblance of him whose name he has adopted.

The spectacle on Thursday was only less beautiful than the scene on the Esplanade on Monday when our new Viceroy addressed the splendid crowd upon the merits of Her Majesty the Queen. There was no forest of flags—no crowds of European and native soldiery—none of the special advantages which an Indian open air ceremony possesses of sunlight, space, and masses of a variegated population; but the barbarically-gorgeous hall wherein the ceremony took place, and in which were gathered an assembly of spectators as many-hued in dress, beauty, and profession as that which listened to Lord Northbrook, went far to counterbalance the drawbacks suggested by comparison, and by comparison only. At five o'clock the Parell Road was skirted with carriages, buggies, and poor but curious looking natives; and in the Victoria Gardens themselves the solitary ayah wandering with her little charge up and down the forlorn paths had given place to parties of ladies and gentlemen exploring the few resources of the place in feræ and in flora. The poor chipped and mutilated bust of the lady of Sir Bartle Frere, the peacocks, the deer, the panther, the unflowing fountain in the rotunda had barely had time to be glanced at when a greater attraction arose in the coming of the Governor. A company of the 19th N. I. extended in line before the entrance of the hall, and at half-past five there was a commotion at the principal entrance of the compound, and the carriage of His Excellency crashed along the gravel path, followed by the splendid mounted body-guard. Sir Philip Wodehouse accompanied Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, and as they both stepped from the carriage they were received by the Commander-in-Chief, Colonel Kennedy, and a number of other military gentlemen, while the band of the native regiment struck up "God save the Queen." At one end of the hall stood the veiled statue, and the wide lane from it to the entrance possessed a rich fringe of ladies and gentlemen. To the stately notes of the national air the Governor, the Governor-elect, and the staff moved up the centre of the room, while the assemblage rose with a russle of silks and precious fabrics like the sound of a fresh wind among the leaves on an autumn day at home. The Governor and Sir Philip Wodehouse ascended a handsomely carpetted dais in front of the statue, each taking a chair on either side of it. At this point the scene was very beautiful, the mixture of the colours of the dresses of the ladies, English and Parsee, with that of the pillars, whose flutes are blue and gold, while pedestal, and frieze, and architrave, and cornice vie in brilliance with the intricately-designed railings in brown and gold which encircle the gallery, being one whose mention cannot be forgotten in any future enumeration of the gala spectacles witnessed in Bombay in the days gone by. When the Governor had been seated a few seconds, Sir Albert Sassoon, who was standing near the platform, advanced to the edge of it. Amid great silence,

Sir Albert Sassoon said,—Your Excellency,—It is with feelings of the highest gratification that I invite you to do me the honour of unveiling the statue of His Royal Highness the late Prince Consort, which has been appropriately placed in this newly-completed hall of the Victoria and Albert Museum. The presentation of this statue was determined on several years ago by my lamented father, Mr. David Sassoon, as he considered that Bombay ought to possess some memorial of a man in every way so worthy of imitation as the late Prince Albert. It was by his instructions that the commission for this fine piece of sculpture was originally given, and it is therefore in his name, and as a tribute to his memory, that I ask your Excellency to present it to the citizens of Bombay. We have already witnessed this week the impressive ceremony of the unveiling, by the new Governor-General of India, of the statue of Her Majesty the Queen which adorns the Esplanade; and this companion work of art, representing the beloved husband whose loss Her Majesty still mourns, will fittingly grace a hall dedicated to that cause—the diffusion of Education and Science among the people—which the Prince loved so well. In thanking your Excellency for the personal compliment you have paid me in consenting, before your departure, to preside at this ceremony, I may be permitted to take this public opportunity of expressing my most sincere thanks to our gracious sovereign for the high mark of her favour she has recently been pleased to confer on me in raising me to the dignity of a Knight. I feel that this distinction is a splendid reward for my own and my father's humble efforts to show our devoted loyalty to the Queen of England and India; and the honour Her Majesty has done me will always be remembered with gratitude and pride by myself and my family. I now ask your Excellency to unveil the statue of the Prince Consort.

When the applause following this speech had subsided,

His Excellency the Governor said—Sir Phillip Wodehouse, Sir Albert Sassoon, and ladies and gentlemen—But three days have elapsed since most of those whom I now see around me were present upon the kindred occasion of the unveiling of the statue of Her Majesty the Queen upon the Esplanade by Lord Northbrook. It was not to be wondered at that the ceremony created the greatest interest among all classes in this city; the very name of the sovereign has an interest, a power, an influence all its own; and besides that, the affection and the respect of every subject of the British Crown is irresistibly drawn to the present bearer of that crown. Her private virtues as well as the manner in which she performs the public duties of her high station are such as to claim the admiration and the affection of all. But a few weeks have elapsed since the nation gave proof of this when by the dangerous illness of the heir to the throne, Her Majesty's grief as a mother became known, and her anxiety became our own. More than that, I think that occasion proved the desire of every subject to take every opportunity of manifesting his attachment and his devotion to the crown in the face of those discussions which have of late agitated the mind of the sovereign and the mind of her people at home. Thus it is that upon Monday last we witnessed that brilliant assembly—that crowd of every class, native and European—which gathered to witness the ceremony that was performed by the Governor-General-elect of India. The ceremony in which we are engaged to-day, ladies and gentlemen, has an interest not less powerful—it has an interest peculiarly its own. But a few short years have passed since the form, the representation of which is now shrouded by that curtain, passed from among us, and yet the memory of the Prince is revered by all, while it is still mourned by his widow. And for a good reason, because I believe that neither among the humbler, the middle, nor the upper classes has there ever been a more remarkable character than that of the late Prince Consort. Called upon to fulfil the most difficult position in which probably any human being was ever placed, he fulfilled the duties which that position entailed in such a manner that none could take exception to it. He had such an intellect as is given by God to few men—an intellect which he could apply to the highest questions of science, of morals, and arts, and yet combined with that was a sagacity of rare powers. It was not only here that the remarkable qualities of the Prince Consort were known. He was an artist, a poet, an orator, a musician—he was eminent at once in song as in music. Then might I not congratulate the people of Bombay that by the munificence of the father of the gentleman now present they are put in possession, I believe, of what is at once the most faithful and the most graceful representation of the man who was so honoured and revered? It will not lessen the value of the statue about to be unveiled—or rather I may say it will double its value in the eyes of all—when they know that the genius of the sculptor has been week by week aided by the ever-present recollections of the imperishable affection of Her Majesty. It is a fact, I know, that week by week was the gifted hand of the artist who shaped this marble, in a manner worthy of his genius, corrected and strengthened by the suggestions of Her Majesty; and I think that it must ever be a source of gratification and pride to this city that it is owing to the munificence of one of its most honoured citizens, that this building, graceful as it is, is even rendered more beautiful by the presence within it of one of the most beautiful works of art which the most eminent sculptor of his time has yet been able to produce. I would call to mind that this day we for the first time open this hall, the first stone of which was laid by my predecessor ten years ago. This is only one of the many beautiful additions which the fine taste of my predecessor has conferred upon this city. And I am pleased to have this opportunity of saying that whatever may be the beauty of many of the remarkable monuments which are arising in this city, it is owing to the taste of Sir Bartle Frere that many of them were designed. (Hear, hear.) And in this hall as you, Sir Albert Sassoon, have observed, the statue will be well placed. There are not yet present here the treasures of antiquity and of art that we are happy to say will be shortly here, but it is well that the statue of the Prince should be surrounded by the choicest specimens of the art and of the science to which during his life-time he lent so much valuable assistance. Having said this much, Sir Albert Sassoon, I shall proceed with the pleasing duty which you have requested me to fulfil. (Loud applause.)

Sir Seymour Fitzgerald then took the cords in hand, and by a pulley arrangement the covering of the statue flew upwards and fell on the other side, revealing the colossal figure of the Prince, draped in robes of state, ornamented by the collar of the garter, and supported on its pedestal by beautiful female representations of Science and Art. The assemblage applauded loud and long, and each one turned to his neighbour to whisper admiration of the statue, whose grace and beauty made it a companion in more than one sense to the charming eidolon of our Sovereign which graces the Maidan. His Excellency the Governor and Sir Philip Wodehouse descended from the dais, and viewed the statue from a short distance; then they walked round it, remarking to those near them their appreciation of its beauty in substance and design. The Governors then went upstairs, and took a general view of the hall, and noticed how the statue looked from the further end of the balcony. Sir Albert Sassoon also inspected the statue and the museum, and regarding the former he must have been gratified to hear the remarks made on every side of the beauty of his father's gift. After half-an-hour's inspection of the building, varied with chatting with those whom he recognised, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, accompanied by Sir Philip Wodehouse, re-entered the State carriage; the bodyguard took their positions; and the Governor was rattled off to Parell, smiling to the people who saluted him, and evidently well pleased that he had got safely through such arduous duties with the temperature only a little less than 80.

The history of this latest ornament to our city is brief, and a short sketch of it may not be unacceptable. In the monsoon of 1864, a few months before the death of the late Mr. David Sassoon, he proposed to the Bombay Government to have a statue of His Royal Highness the late Prince Consort erected at his expense in the Victoria and Albert Museum, the foundation stone of which had shortly before been laid. This offer was accepted, and the commission for the statue was given to Mr. Noble, the celebrated sculptor, by the eldest son of the donor, Mr. A. D. Sassoon (now Sir Albert D. Sassoon), who was then in London. The latter took a warm interest in the matter, and after his father's death spared no trouble in carrying out his wishes respecting it. The statue while still in an unfinished state was frequently visited by Her Majesty the Queen, who always manifested much pleasure at its progress, and gave many valuable hints to the artist respecting his treatment of the subject, suggesting such alterations as she deemed necessary. It was completed in the beginning of 1871, and, after being exhibited for some time at Kensington Museum, where Her Majesty was among the first to inspect it, was forwarded to Bombay and erected in the Hall of the Museum, where it now stands. The design is exceedingly simple, being a contrast in this respect to the florid gift of the late Gaekwar which adorns the Maidan. The general design consists of a stepped pedestal, on which the Prince stands in an easy position. The pedestal is about ten feet high, and against the right and left sides of the square block upon which the inscriptions are written and upon which the statue immediately rests, there are two sitting female figures, symbolic of Science and Art, each about five feet high, above the flag-stone pavement. These figures are an offset to the statue, while they are representative of the close intercourse the Prince had with that of which they are the emblems. The statue is 8 feet high, and represents the Prince when he was a comparatively young man—at least that is the impression conveyed to us by the artist's delineation of the handsome face and the stalwart erect figure. The whole monument is 18 feet high. We understand the total cost of the statue was £3,000; the putting of it up in Bombay, a work successfully performed by Mr. Muckoond Ramchunder, cost another Rs. 1,000, so that the whole may be said to have cost £3,100. The inscriptions on the pedestal are in English and several native languages mentioning who presented the statue and in whose honour it is erected. According to one of the inscriptions, the honoured one is "Albert, dear to science, dear to art, dear to thy land and ours—a Prince indeed."

Of the building it may be said that exteriorly it is elegant and an ornament to the Victoria Gardens. It was commenced by private subscriptions a number of years ago. Things went very well until 1865, when the commercial crisis put its foot upon the projected museum as upon many other things. The expenditure incurred by the public subscribers was Rs. 2,08,000. This sum of course saw it on its way to completion considerably, and rather than see it go to ruin for want of funds Government stepped in and determined to supply the needful to bring it into the world something else than a stillborn result of public good intention unbacked by sufficient hard cash. The further expenditure which Government incurred was Rs. 3,59,914; and, the grand total of its cost as it stood, barring the statue, when opened on Thursday, is Rs. 5,67,914. The order of architecture is Corinthian with rustic basements, and the design is from plans by the late Mr. Tracey. As we have already said, the building is pleasant exteriorly, though perhaps it would have been an improvement had the main entrance been made to face the public entrance at Parell Road instead of standing right angles to it; but that is little or nothing compared with the faults that occur to a visitor when he enters the hall. If loud colouring, uneducated display, and (as in the mosaics) coarseness of execution, be sufficient to make a fine building, the Victoria Museum is a success; otherwise it is not. There is a type of ornamentation which is sarcastically summed up in the phrase, "native style," and it would appear that it was to suit this particular native taste that the hall was constructed. It is a gewgaw—an architectural peacock's tail—something to be smiled at by those who have seen the chasteness of European attempts in a similar direction. The interior seems to have broken out in an eruption of gold, bright blue, pale blue, yellow in various shades, lilac, and scarlet. We do not mean to say all this has not a certain beauty,—a barbaric beauty—of its own; but it is not beauty according to European tastes—not what the students who frequent museums would look for. "Why do you not live in this house?" said somebody to a nobleman who was showing him what he considered a very gorgeous place. "I do not care if I tell you that this place was only meant to be looked at, not to be used." It seems to be the same with the Victoria and Albert Museum; and probably in the eye of the designer—of course we speak of the inside—he will be a fool who goes to see the Indian antiquities, or the specimens of curious or useful manufactures and productions of this country, and so forth, which the building is supposed to inclose, since nothing but the glittering pillars, the golden railings, the gaudy panels, the would-be beautiful mosaics, and the paint-box ceiling are meant to have any attention. So much for our general impression of the place—the most pleasant thing in which to look at, because of its chasteness, is the Albert statue; we shall now give some statistics, and leave the ornamentation to be admired by a few Parsees and many Hindoos who love that sort of thing. The building externally consists of a block 175 feet long, 80 feet broad, and 54 feet high. On two sides, the south and west, it is faced with Porebunder stone; on the other sides, the dressings only are in that material, while the rest is plaster. The first floor has columns between every pair of windows surmounted with heavy moulded cornicing and balustrading. In the interior there is a large hall on the basement floor, from which by a broad flight of steps 32½ feet by 30 the galleries which encircle (if we may say so), the whole square, are reached. The nave is 105 feet long by 32½, and the aisles measure 105 feet by 16. The entrance vestibule is 32½ feet by 30. On the ground floor six small rooms are formed off the aisles, and in the floor above four private rooms have been taken off the angles of the building. The galleries, which are supported on iron columns, are eight feet wide, and stand supported above the aisles by cast iron pillars and cantalevers of the same style of architecture as the exterior of the building. The well caused by the galleries running round the quadrangle beneath is 64 feet by 21. The cast iron columns form rows with open ornamental arches, and the east and west walls have double venetian and ornamental plate glass windows with highly enriched casings and entablatures partly distempered and partly gilt. This gallery has a flat iron roof with chunam terrace and ornamental panelled stuccoed ceiling distempered and gilt. A clerestory, 81 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 6 feet high, carried on cast-iron columns, with a 1-foot thick brick wall, chunam plastered inside and out, semi-circular ornamentally-glazed fanlights, and carved gilt panels supporting the roof with galvanized corrugated iron and frescoed teak-panelled ceiling, complete the building.

Since the opening of the Museum and the unveiling of the Albert statue a large number of people, Europeans and natives, have visited them, and whatever their sentiments may have been regarding the building, one feeling has been entertained as to the beauty of the statue. If the gardens are now made consonant with the external appearance of the Museum they will be worth visiting. For some time back they have been in a deplorable condition, and we think that if a little of the money lavished upon the interior of the building had been spent in clearing off weeds, making pleasant walks, and renovating the rotunda, it would have been better than the present result of the expenditure of nearly six lakhs of rupees.

THE FLYING SQUADRON ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

A MEETING of the Committee was held yesterday evening at the Dockyard, Captain Robinson in the chair.

The Treasurer, Mr. Maclean, handed in a complete list, of which the following is a copy, showing the full amount of the subscriptions, and the amount already paid:—

SUBSCRIPTIONS PAID.

	Rs.
Hon. Sir A. D. Sassoon, Knight, C.S.I.	1,000
Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esq., C.S.I.	1,000
Kessowjee Naik, Esq.	250
Hon. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy	100
Dr. R. A. Dallas	100
Narayen Wassodewjee, Esq	100
Hon. J. S. White	100
R. McIlwraith, Esq.	100
Hamilton Maxwell, Esq.	100
Hon. L. H. Bayley	100
Venayekrao Juggonathjee Sunkerset, Esq.	100
T. E. Taylor, Esq	100
Hon. M. Melvill	100
Jaffer Suliman & Co.	100
N. A. Hormusjee, Esq.	100
Hon. Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, C.S.I.	100
Hon. J. A. Forbes	100
Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft	100
Hon. Venayekrao Appasaheb of Koorundwarkur	100
J. & W. Watson & Co.	100
P. and O. Company	100
Donald Graham, Esq.	100
J. L. Lushington, Esq	50
H. E. Jacomb, Esq	50
J. Macpherson, Esq.	50
P. Facuiri, Esq.	50
M. B. Manuel, Esq.	50
C. Currey, Esq.	50
F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq.	50
E. M. Fogo, Esq	50
John Connon, Esq.	50
C. P. Cooper, Esq.	50
James Macalister, Esq.	50
C. Douglas, Esq.	50
J. G. Smith, Esq.	50
F. Sanquet, Esq.	50
A. Blascheck, Esq.	50
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	50
J. Moir, Esq.	50
R. Stevenson, Esq.	50
R. Campbell, Esq.	50
Hon. C. J. Kemball	50
T. F. Punnett, Esq.	50
T. C. Hope, Esq.	50
Dr. Bhau Daji	50
Hormusjee Ardaseer Hormusjee, Esq.	50
William Maitland, Esq.	50
Dr. Sylvester	50
J. K. Bythell, Esq.	50
Hon F. Lloyd	50
Dr. J. Mackenzie	50
F. Mathew, Esq.	50
R. V. Reid, Esq.	50
Major A. M. Moore	50
H. Forman, Esq.	50
H. R. Cormack, Esq.	50
A. J. Macdonald, Esq.	50
T. A. Moore, Esq	50
M. Balfour, Esq.	50
Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy	50
Lestock Reid, Esq.	50
Captain T. Robinson	50
J. Lumsdaine, Esq.	50
J. M. Maclean, Esq.	30
W. G. Corke, Esq.	30
John Westlake, Esq.	30
C. F. Farran, Esq.	30
Dr. Shepherd	30
E. Spinner, Esq.	30
W. Jefferson, Esq.	30
John Campbell, Esq	30
J. P. Le Mesurier, Esq.	30
Chas. Peile, Esq.	30
Jones Pigot, Esq.	30
Col J. S. Gell	30
D. S Kemp & Co.	30
Messrs. King, King Co.	30
G. A. Barnett, Esq.	30
T. Sevastopulo, Esq.	25
T. Young, Esq.	25
T. R. Booth, Esq.	25
W. A. Baker, Esq.	25
Fred. T. Atkins, Esq.	25
L. Fletcher, Esq.	25
Andrew Hay, Esq.	25
W. Lang, Esq.	25
A. E. Ashley, Esq.	25
C. E. Benn, Esq.	25
F. H. Souter, Esq.	25
Carried forward	6,925

	Rs.
Brought over	6,925
W. F. Peel, Esq.	25
Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq.	25
Brother Bill	20
Frank Wyllie, Esq	20
Thomas Ormiston, Esq	20
R. Baker, Esq	10
R. Ewing, Esq.	20
Dr. F. W. Doolittle	20
W. Fraser, Esq.	20
R. B. Sedgwick, Esq	20
Lt.-Col. Macdonald	20
Lt.-Col. Hancock	20
R. Beynon, Esq.	20
H. Gamble, Esq.	20
A. Morrison, Esq.	20
William Best, Esq	20
John Ryan, Esq.	20
F. L. Latham, Esq.	20
Chas. H. Taylor, Esq	20
A. W. Fforde, Esq	20
J. Westall, Esq	20
C. D. Bentley, Esq	20
M. M.	20
Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq	20
E. L. Hawkins, Esq.	20
Dr. A. V. Ward	20
Dr T. B. Johnstone	20
James Taylor, Esq.	20
C. G Mayhew, Esq.	20
J. P. E. Jervoise, Esq.	20
General Hough	20
Tyrrell Leith, Esq.	20
H. Grendon Tippett, Esq.	20
M. Moust, Esq.	15
Major D. B. Young	15
Col. Price	15
H. B. Hargreave, Esq.	15
J. O'Connell, Esq	15
T. W. Wood, Esq.	15
————	15
Captain J. Dixon	15
H. K. Gregory, Esq.	15
James Douglas, Esq	15
Robert Clark, Esq	15
George P. Robinson, Esq.	15
Major C. Collier	15
W. M. Wood, Esq.	15
G. B. Carroll, Esq	15
Venayek Wassodew, Esq.	15
T. A. Walmer, Esq.	15
F. W. Sedgwick, Esq.	15
D. E. Parker, Esq.	15
Capt. Crockett	15
E. M. Maclean, Esq.	15
Major Payne Barras	15
Col. Thacker	15
H. F. Whyte, Esq.	15
R. Sands, Esq	15
Lt. Col. Creagh	15
Col. Hatch	15
Capt. Hatchell	15
Captain P. Walsh	15
W. L. Searle, Esq.	15
Dr. Foss	15
Captain Keays	15
K. T. Best, Esq	12
N. Spencer, Esq	10
W. G.	10
J. L. Wilcox, Esq.	10
G. W.	10
G. W. T	10
J. T.	10
J. L. K.	10
D. D.	10
Captain Wakefield	10
Chas. Chambers, Esq	10
T. C. Woods, Esq.	10
N. Randle, Esq. (Thacker, Vining and Co.)	10
Major Sexton	10
Surgeon Hojel	10
L. R. M. Forrest, Esq.	10
L. Clough, Esq.	10
C. E. U.	10
H. M. Williams, Esq.	10
M. McCarthy, Esq.	10
J. W. Warter, Esq.	10
J. M. Marriott, Esq	10
Geo. Nicholl & Co.	10
P. McArthur, Esq.	5
P. V. James—R.N.	5
H. S. Santook, Esq.	5
	8,322
Balance of Subscriptions not yet paid	190
Total	8,512

Of this amount Mr. Maclean reported that the sum of Rs. 7,595 had already been paid away to meet bills presented by the Secretary, Captain Walsh, on account of the dinner given to 1,380 men on the Esplanade last Tuesday.

The Secretary stated that there were several other petty bills, amounting in all to between Rs. 200 and Rs. 300, still to be paid, against which he had in his hands a cash balance of Rs. 114, in addition to the balance in the hands of the Treasurer. It was estimated that, after these bills had been paid, the net balance to the credit of the Fund would be about Rs. 600; besides which there is a stock of 480 lbs. of tobacco.

The Committee passed the accounts.

As regards the expenditure of this surplus, it was then resolved that Captain Robinson be requested to purchase 1,020 lbs. more of tobacco, making 1,500 lbs. in all, and distribute it among the ships, at the estimated rate of about half a pound for each man not entertained on the 30th ultimo.

At Mr. Currey's suggestion, the committee determined that the letter of thanks from the sailors of the fleet should be lithographed, and a copy sent to each subscriber.

The Treasurer was directed to pay over to the Sailors' Home any balance that might remain (it will probably be about Rs. 50 or 60) after all accounts have been paid.

Before separating, the Committee recorded a vote of cordial thanks to Captain Prendergast Walsh for his energetic and disinterested services as Honorary Secretary, and the unanimous opinion was expressed that the brilliant success of the dinner was due to his untiring zeal and skill in organisation.

THE BANDORA RECLAMATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A Bandora lady writes to me:—

"Such extravagant people you Municipal folks are, and extortionate, unjust, careless withal. As a ratepayer, I object to contribute one pie on account of wheel-tax, especially as bad roads have knocked three of my gharries to pieces in six weeks.

"The other afternoon I met three gharries coming out this way. The first was a horrid affair fastened to a pair of brutes. It took me some time to discover that there was more than a large hat and a big book inside, but in time I found that these were appendages of no less a person than the Municipal Commissioner. No. 2 gharry contained Mr. R. Walton, and his pipe. No. 3 gharry held Mr. Rimington, and, I think, another. These gentlemen were driving out to see the Bandora reclamation that some people hope for.

"Can you tell me whether the three dignitaries I have named have quarrelled? If so, why should the 'public' pay for it? If not, why don't they economize their horse-power? Only fancy *three* carriages for *three* individuals, so that a complete separation may be made between *Law, Justice*, and *Civil Engineering*! I am almost sure I saw them winking at one another as I passed."

I don't see why my fair correspondent should object to the publication of her interesting epistle?

G.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

KURRACHEE, 25TH APRIL.

SIR WILLIAM MEREWETHER has returned from Upper Sind, having, it is stated, settled the differences which have so long existed between the Khan of Khelat and his Sirdars, but I fear the latter will soon be up to mischief again, for the ex-Jam of Lus Beylah continues a close prisoner in Ahmednuggur, and his silly admirers are of opinion that, until our Government restore him to his territories, there is no possible chance for the establishment of permanent peace among the border tribes.

The engineers engaged on the Indus Valley extension line are hard at work. You may fairly expect the actual construction of the line shortly. It will be a great benefit to the country at large. The present means of conveyance of the produce and manufacture of the place are so limited, and so inconvenient and tardy, that the trade is not so brisk as it would otherwise be. The railway will, to a considerable extent, be the means of increasing and developing the resources of the country, and effecting a thorough reform in the manners and habits of the ignorant and benighted.

Judge Philpotts has left Shikarpore, I hear, for Hyderabad, to fill the office of Judge and Session Judge, in room of Judge Grant, who has been directed by Government to relieve Colonel Widdicombe at this station. The last-named gentleman will soon proceed to England on furlough. There was a rumour that our excellent Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Major Wallace, would act for Judge Philpotts at Shikarpore, but Mr. Scott's name is now in Orders, and as soon as he takes charge of his office, he will hold the trial of a young man, named Charles DeGama, against whom a charge of adultery is preferred by one Peters, of the Goverment Telegraph. It is said that DeGama has telegraphed for Messrs. C. T. Edwards and Cowasjee Dinshaw of the Sind Bar, to conduct his defence, and that these gentlemen have left Hyderabad for Shikarpore. Mr. E. Leggett, solicitor of the High Court of Bombay, who has been practising in the Sind Courts for some years, is expected shortly from England, whither he went a few months ago for the cure of his eye-sight. There is a talk about another member of the Bombay Bar soon coming here to settle down in Sind. The more the merrier, as there is any amount of litigation in these parts, and we are sadly in need of European lawyers of standing.

JACOBABAD, UPPER SIND, 25TH APRIL.

WE are having very unusual weather at this time of the year—rain, thunder, and lightning, every other evening quite regular. This is a remarkably cool April. The summer is being ushered in by nature. Every tree and shrub is now green. All the gardens are full of flowers; fruits are making their appearance, and plants that are yet to flower are seen springing up. Our summer birds that had migrated at the beginning of last winter are now returning to us. The lark, the prince of Indian song-birds, utters at morn its tuneful song so harmonious, that I wonder at his swelling throat and quivering form that has taken possession of the heart of so small a bird. During this month the birds that visit us build their nests. With the return of our summer birds comes the butterfly of various colours—white, marble, and orange-tinged.

The dragon now comes to devour the flies with which we are now greatly plagued, and those examples of patience and industry—the ants and bees—are joyfully at work; the wasp and the hornet, very unwelcome visitors, humming and hovering above our heads with frequent attempts to sting, and are therefore shunned. These latter trouble us by day, but sleep at night is now hardly possible, owing to being tormented by misquitoes and sand-flies which increase in number every day as the weather gets warmer. There is very little stirring just now, and you must excuse this meagre supply of news. The Sirdars are ratifying the treaty made with the Khan. They are now making over the goods they had plundered from khafilas that were passing through Beloochistan during the time of their rebellion. These goods are located in Musboong, Dadur, and Baugh. The portion that they had already sold to the merchants of Cutchee and Gundaba, before the truce had been declared, will be made good in money, which loss is estimated at a lakh of rupees. They are expected to arrive in Khelat on the 25th, that is to-day, when the Khan will make over to them all lands seized by him as confiscations given to them by his predecessor, the younger Nusseer Khan. It is hoped that these will remain loyal, and give the Khan no cause to regret his clemency towards them. Noordeen Minguel and Alla Khan Jamote, who are waging war in the south against the Khan, are daily more troublesome to him. They have now plundered four khafilas, and it is rumoured they have taken possession of Fouzdar, a winter retreat of the Khan. Azad Khan is reported to be advancing on closer daily to form a junction with Noordeen Minguel. They are, however, acting very cautiously, having heard of the increased escort of Major Harrison, and doubtful with what intention they are so increased, and fearing it is assistance for the Khan, they have fallen back on Wudh. The Commissioner in Sind had thought it necessary to increase Major Harrison's escort as the rebels last December threatened to attack his camp.

A fortnight ago a Bunniau, named Tarra, was handed over by the authorities here to the Khan's vakeel to be taken prisoner to Khelat to stand a trumped-up civil suit there. It appears that this man's father, Boadla, was a purveyor to the Khan some ten or twelve years ago, and is indebted to His Highness 3,000 rupees, which debt he has not as yet liquidated. The man states that his father was not indebted, but that His Highness had forced a loan of 5,000 rupees from his father, and if he failed to meet the demand the gibbet was his end, fearing which he made the advance and took flight to British territory for protection. The man, I am glad to say, has been released and let free by the Political Superintendent, as he has found out that he was not justified in making the man over.

That obnoxious tax—the Non-Agricultural Cess—is causing the greatest annoyance and discontent here among the people. The native officers of the corps here are grumbling over it, and have complained to their commanding officers of its injustice. These latter have, I am glad to say, reported the circumstances to the Commandant-in-Chief for representation to Government, and it is hoped that the Government, before long, will repeal the Act ere any evil consequences arise.

Two Sundays ago there had been a rumour current, and which lasted for nearly a week, that it was expected the native infantry would be put in Orders to march to the frontier to force the belligerents to come to terms with the Khan. The men were glad that they were to have an opportunity to show the worth of their metal, while their wives were in tears at the close departure of the regiment for action. What has been the cause of this? one would ask. The head-quarters of the army had sent two telegrams requiring an immediate reply as to the quantity of ammunition that was in store and how many rounds per man.

The river Indus has risen, and the canals are quite full. The bar of the Noorwah and Sonewah are not open yet, as the clearances have not been completed, and it is expected that the force of the water will burst the banks of the Begaree and Sind canals which will cause the Shikarpore districts to be flooded. The work is therefore being quickly pushed on.

Going on leave is the order of the day. Major Mills, of Jacob's Rifles, is going on furlough. Dr. Banks and Lieutenant Smith, of the same regiment, have taken three months leave, which they intend spending in Cashmere. Dr. Byramjee, the Civil Surgeon, will also go on leave next month.

The appointment of Political Superintendent and Commandant-in-Chief Upper Sind Frontier is, I hear, to be split. Colonel Mainwaring will be Commandant, and Major Harrison of the Khelat Agency will, it is said, be Political Superintendent. Captain Reynolds, Assistant Political Superintendent, will take up the post of Political Agent of Khelat. These changes will be temporary till the return of Colonel Phayre, who is now on furlough.

Mr. M. H. Scott is expected at Shikarpore about the 15th of May to take up the appointment of Sessions Judge of the Shikarpore district in place of Mr. Phillpotts. The Shikarpore "Courtship in a grave-yard" case will be determined by him. It is time that the proceedings in this case came to a close. I hear that two gentlemen of the long robe are come on speck to Shikarpore from Hyderabad. They were not an hour in this station when they were sought for advice by the complainant.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH.

A LARGE meeting of citizens was held in Broach on Monday evening last to collect subscriptions for a national memorial to the late Lord Mayo. The meeting was held in the Collector's kutcherry, and in the Collector's absence the Civil Surgeon was unanimously called on to take the chair. He opened the proceedings by an eloquent speech, detailing the many virtues, accomplishments, and good qualities of the late distinguished statesman. This was followed by another speech from Mr. Callianrai, who spoke in Guzerati. He said he could not find words strong enough to express his profound sorrow at the national loss that had been sustained, and he concluded his speech by offering to subscribe munificently to the proposed object. It was said he had put down his name for Rs. 1,000.

Mr. Ellis then remarked that it would be as well to know, before sending round the list for subscriptions, what was going to be done with the money when subscribed.

Mr. Budge also remarked that no doubt everybody was sorry to learn that Lord Mayo had been brutally murdered, but he could not quite see why subscriptions should be raised to build some ugly monument to perpetuate his memory. He should like to be better informed as to what Lord Mayo had done to benefit India. The mere fact of his having been murdered did not appear to him to call for any special testimonial. This gave rise to some commotion, and the chairman had to call for order. The Hoozoor Deputy deprecated the opinion of the last speaker, in which he was supported by Mr. White, Mr. Oomedram, and Mr. MacCarthy; while Mr. Dhunjeeshaw, the chief inspector of police on the railway, said we ought to show our generosity on such an occasion, in which he was supported by numerous speakers, amongst whom was Mr. Eduljee Muncherjee, Mr. Rustomjee Pallonjee, Mr. N. R. Oliver, and several others. Mr. Aitken proposed that a committee be appointed to receive subscriptions, which was seconded by Mr. Rustomjee Dullal. Auchund Mullachund concurred in these views, and a committee was accordingly appointed. The meeting was very numerously attended, there being upwards of three hundred present, and the subscriptions announced amounted to a goodly sum.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman, and three cheers for the Queen, Lord Northbrook, and Sir Seymour Fitzgerald.

BOMBAY.

RAIN AT ADEN.—We observe that on the 22nd April last there was a good fall of rain at Aden.

INFANTICIDE.—On Thursday, the body of a still-born native female child was found by the police on the Byculla Flats.

THE BAND.—We have been requested to mention that the band of the 19th Regiment N. I. will not play this evening at the Band Stand.

JAM OF NOWANUGGUR.—His Highness the Jam of Nowanuggur is going to Rajcote to be present at the marriage of the Thakoor of that station.

MUNICIPAL FINES.—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, on Thursday, disposed of nearly eighty municipal cases, and the fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 60.

RAJCOTE.—The other day two men, who were a short time ago convicted on a charge of murder at Rajcote, were hanged at that station.

THE POOR-BOX.—The Senior Magistrate of Police acknowledges with thanks the receipt of Rs. 4-5-6 from Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, solicitors, contributed to the poor-box of the Fort Police Court.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The annual general meeting of the members of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, which was to take place this evening, is unavoidably postponed till Saturday, the 11th inst., at 4-30 P.M.

WE learn from Ahmednuggur that the weather has become very hot there again. The coolness caused by a fortnight of thunderstorm has quite passed away. The station is, however, comparatively healthy.—*Deccan Herald*.

ACCIDENT.—A Hindoo woman residing at Mandvee, and supposed to be insane, on Thursday fell from a window of the third story of her house. She received serious injuries, and was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THEFT.—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday sentenced one Sonoo Baloo to three months' imprisonment, for stealing two gold finger rings, eight silver buttons, &c., of the aggregate value of Rs. 49, the property of one Abajee Crushnajee.

TRESPASS.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a Mahomedan named Jaffer Ameer was charged with trespassing on the premises of one Dinshaw Eduljee. He admitted the offence, and was fined five rupees.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—The Chief of Dranghudra, with a number of followers, arrived here on Thursday evening, and has temporarily taken up his residence at the bungalow of Mr. Dwarkadas Vussonjee, Wilderness Road.

THE SENATE'S ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR.—The address of the Senate of the University of Bombay to the Chancellor, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, will be presented at Parell this afternoon at 4-30, instead of 5 P.M., as previously announced.

THE EFFECT OF BEING UNLICENSED.—Goolam Hoossein, a boatman, was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday, with plying a boat for hire without having obtained a licence from the Master Attendant. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and was fined five rupees.

WE have to draw attention to an advertisement in another column of a meeting of the Parsee friends and admirers of the late Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq., to be held punctually at 3 o'clock this afternoon at Allbless Baugh.

RAILWAY OFFENCE.—In the Fort Police Court, yesterday, a man named Sheik Cadur Sheik Lal was charged with getting into a carriage of the B. B. and C. I. Railway while the same was in motion. He was adjudged guilty and fined ten rupees.

ALIMONY.—A Mahomedan named Sallay Mahomed was charged before the Senior Magistrate yesterday with refusing to support his wife Essoobaee. The magistrate, upon the evidence, ordered the defendant to pay ten rupees as costs, and ten rupees every month for the complainant.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.—It is with pleasure that we announce that Sir Philip Wodehouse, the new Governor of Bombay, has consented to be present at the performance on Thursday evening next, by the Bombay Dramatic Society, assisted by Miss Fanny Raynor and Mr. Bennee, of "The Lady of Lyons."

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.—In consequence of the appointment of Mr. Nundshunker Tooljashunker at Dewghud Burya, Mr. Oolusram Arjoolal has been appointed mamlutdar of Dhundodka, Mr. Keerpa Premshunker mamlutdar at Chickler, and Mr. Dhirajlal Soondersal mamlutdar at Cuppadwanj.

A EUROPEAN VAGRANT.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, John Adams, a European, was charged, at the instance of Mr. Superintendent Crummy, with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence. He was ordered to be sent to the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

FIRE.—A fire broke out on Thursday last in a closed opium retail shop, situated in Bhendy Bazaar, and belonging to a man named Meglijee Damadhur. By the exertions of the police the fire was soon put out. The fire is said to have originated by the spontaneous ignition of a tin of kerosine oil. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 100.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A Parsee woman residing at Wanyawady, near Dhobie Talao, attempted to commit suicide on Wednesday by taking a quantity of arsenic, but she was prevented by her husband. She then attempted to jump into a well, but here she was also prevented by some neighbours. Family feud is said to be the origin of this unhappy occurrence.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday and Thursday were the two hottest days of this season, and were both characterised by strong northerly winds, which raised immense clouds of dust. Yesterday evening there was a good deal of lightning and some thunder, and we imagine that rain must have fallen on the Ghauts. About midnight the wind veered round to the south-east and the sky became overcast with clouds.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.—These amateurs reproduce to-night, by special desire, at their own Theatre, the popular play of "Khoorshed" in the Hindoostanee language and costume. The play-going public are already familiar with the merits of this play, and we need therefore do no more than remind them of the performance. It is to be trusted the company's efforts to amuse the public will be rewarded by a full house to-night.

A CRUEL HUSBAND.—The other day a Parsee woman, aged about fourteen or fifteen years, named Doseebaee, the wife of a Parsee named Ardaseer Dorabjee China, appeared before the Senior Magistrate, and complained that since her marriage, which took place in the beginning of March last, her husband ill-treated her, and did not provide her properly with food and lodging. In consequence of the ill-treatment that she received at his hands she had left his protection, and went to live with her parents. The magistrate ordered a summons to issue against the defendant on charges of assault and refusing maintenance.

SUNNUDS TO PRACTISE IN THE MOFUSSIL COURTS.—The Judges of the High Court have granted sunnuds to Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy Vakeel, authorising him to practise as a pleader at Rutnagherry, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Canara; Mr. Venkutrao Ramchundra, at Sattara, Surat, Ahmedabad, Belgaum, and Canara; Mr. Raojee Sukharam Koolkarnee, at Khandeish; Messrs. Tamajee Velgoord Kerroor, and Shreeneevas Narayen Nargoondker, at Belgaum; Messrs. Nandlal Runchordass, Hurilal Chugunlal, and Dorabjee Temooljee Capuda, at Ahmedabad; Messrs. Pranlal Sumbhoolal, and Hurgawandas Doolubdas, at Surat; Messrs. Hurryshunker, Baboolgaumker, Ramchundra Dajee Bhugwat, and Narayen Moreshwarjog, at Tanna; and Mr. Martand Balkrishna, at Poona.

FATAL ACCIDENT NEAR DEOLALEE.—An adjourned inquest was held yesterday at the office of Dr. Hewlett, coroner, concerning the death of Damodhur Narayen, a muccadum in the service of a Parsee contractor. It appears that the Parsee had taken a contract to build a bridge over a river called Waldevi at Deolalee, and deceased was employed to superintend the work. On the 25th April, about 11 a.m., one of the arches of the bridge gave way, and about eighteen labourers and deceased were buried in the debris. The labourers employed on the work extricated deceased and the rest. One man had been killed, and an inquest was held on the body by the Patel of Nassick. Deceased was very much injured. They put him into a dhoolee and carried him to Deolalee station, and then brought him to Bombay by train. He was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. The jury, upon the evidence, came to the conclusion that deceased met with his death by injuries received by the accidental fall of a wooden framework of a bridge in course of construction over the Waldevi river, near Deolalee.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP CROMWELL, from Boston to Bombay, with ice, was spoken on 5th March by the Peter Stuart, arrived at Calcutta, all well.

THE S.S. LORD CLYDE, H. Kingcome, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 801 cwts. linseed, 593 cwts. galls, 223 cwts. coir yarn 315 cwts. hemp, and 175 cwts. cocoanut oil.

THE S.S. KURRACHEE, Captain J. R. Gavin, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Walton, Mrs. Clarke and child, and fifty-eight deck passengers.

THE S.S. NUBIA, 1,033 tons, Captain A. B. Farquhar, sailed yesterday for Australia with the following passengers:—For King George's Sound—Mr. J. G. Teale. For Melbourne—Captain and Mrs. Robertson, Rev. Mr. Jolen, and Mrs. Frank. For Sydney—Mr. Nest.

THE following is a list of passengers proceeding per s. s. European to Liverpool at ten o'clock this noon:—General Brook Taylor, Captain Harvy, Colonel Stock, Mr. Henry Rigge, C.E., Colonel Harrison, Dr. H. V. Carter, Ensign D. B. Hayes, Mr. R. Duthie, Mr. Thomas Inglis, Mr. C. Bounoiale, Mr. F. Tait, Mr. Alexander Miller, Mrs. Taylor and child and European nurse, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Strachan and infant, Mrs. Macpherson and infant, Mrs. Carter and child, Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. Arthur, Mrs. Cotton and infant, Mrs. Scott and four children, Mrs. Northam and four children, Mrs. Hayes and three children, Mrs. Burgess and three children, Mrs. Bayly and two children and ayah, Mrs. Duthie and five children, Master McCarthy, Miss Alice Freeman, Miss Beyts, Mrs. Nettlee, Mrs. Gurr and child, Mrs. McIntyre, Mrs. Cradock, and Mrs. Brockman.

THE S. S. OTHELLO, 1,949 tons, Captain G. Bird, arrived yesterday from London (April 1st), via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 148 casks beer, 75 cases wine, 10 cases biscuits, 100 drums turpentine, 4 cases thread, 63 cases clocks, 10 cases twist, 100 cases brandy, 6 cases medicine, 60 cases acid, &c., and the following passengers:—Captain A. J. Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. Baird, Mrs. Perne, Mrs. Jordon, Master Jordon, Mr. T. Jaylor, Major Ross, Mr. Batt, Captain and Mrs. Brown, Mr. A. M. Morton, Miss. Dick, Mrs. Adamson, Mr. Maclean, Mr. Stone, Miss Stone, Miss Emmastom, Miss Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Captain H. Cowan, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Clark, Mr. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Elkington, Mr. A. H. Cook, Mr. Nicolaides, and Mr. Chapman. The vessel touched at Port Said and Suez, and is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

THE following passengers, per Viceroy, will leave Madras for London to-day:—

Mrs. Whistler, two Misses Whistler, Mrs. Read, and two Misses Read, two Misses Hamilton, Mrs. Montgomerie, 3 children and servant, Mrs. Peterkin, Mrs. Capron and two Misses Capron, Mrs. Penfield and infant, Miss R. A. Smith, Mrs. Housman, Mrs. Madden and infant, Mrs. Hackness, Mrs. and Miss Salmon, Mrs. Leggatt and 4 children, Mrs. Groves, Mrs. Gib and 3 children, Mrs. G. Briggs, three children and servant, General J. Whistler, Colonels A. C. Pears, Messrs. T. Greenaway and C. Harkness, Major H. Montgomerie, J. Peterkin, Esq., M.D., Mr. C. W. Reade, Mr. W. B. Leggatt, Mr. William Garratt, Rev. C. Rhenius, Rev. W. B. Capron, Mr. Penfield, two Masters Haland, Mr. J. Herrick, two Masters Whistler, Mr. J. W. Egan, Mr. G. L. Ward, and Mrs. J. Gough and 3 children.

THE P. & O. CO.'S S.S. PESHAWUR sailed from Madras on the 30th ult. with the following passengers:—

For Southampton—J. Sykes Wright, Esq., Mrs. Wright and two infants, Revd A. R. Symonds, Mrs. Symonds, Miss Willis, Miss Bessie Powell and native servant, Major A. C. Hay, Mrs. Hay, infant and East Indian female attendant, Mr. and Mrs. Winter, 3 infants and native servant, Edmund Thompson, Esq. Mrs. Thompson, child, two infants and 1 native servant, Major J. B. Swete and Mrs. Swete, Serjeant W. T. McAleese, Mrs. McAleese, E. A. Woolley, Esq., and Mr. Duffin.

For Brindisi—Dr. H. T. Shaw, and Capt P. Montgomerie.

For Suez—Major T. W. Stansfeld, Mrs. Stansfeld, two children, two infants and native female servant, and Major Hay's native servant.

For Sydney—Private John Corbett.

For Galle and back—Mrs. Sykes Wright's ayah.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water Time H. M.	High Water Height FT. IN.	May.	Low Water Time H. M.	Low Water Height FT. IN.
9 27 m	4 2	Saturday 4	3 12 m	5 2
9 32 a	5 2		3 26 a	4 0
10 14 m	5 3	Sunday 5	3 51 m	6 0
10 11 a	5 3		4 13 a	4 4
10 54 m	5 11	Monday 6	4 30 m	6 7
10 44 a	5 2		4 53 a	4 4
11 32 m	6 5	Tuesday 7	5 3 m	7 1
11 19 a	4 11		5 32 a	4 2
0 8 a	6 6	Wednesday 8	5 35 m	7 4
11 49 a	4 8		6 6 a	3 11
......		Thursday 9	6 6 m	7 3
0 42 a	6 4		6 41 a	3 5
0 19 m	4 3	Friday 10	6 56 m	7 0
1 17 a	6 0		7 16 a	2 11

Moon—New, 7th, 6h. 9m. P.M.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

ROGATION SUNDAY, 5TH MAY.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—1st celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 138 and 318.
4-45 P.M.—Catechising.
5-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 274, 125, and 164.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

HOLY-DAYS.

Thursday, 9th, Feast of Ascension of our Lord.
7-30 A.M.—1st celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and 2nd celebration of Holy Communion.
5 P.M.—Evening Prayer.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (celebration.)
11 A.M.—Matins with Litany, and Sermon. Hymns 142, part 1., and 200.
6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 309, 200, and 168.
Being the first Sunday of the month there will be the usual monthly offertory at evening service for the poor and other church purposes.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion.
8 A.M.—Mains and Sermon. Hymns 119 and 257.
6 P.M.—Evening Song and Sermon. Hymns 120, 139, and 258.
The offertory as usual.
Holy Thursday (Ascension Day) May 9th.
7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
[CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]

11 A.M.—Morning Service.
Psalm 90, 1-4, (Tune, St. Ann—No. 139.)
Hymn 149, (Tune, Harts—No. 271.)
Paraphrase 55, (Tune, Huddersfield—No. 106.)
Anthem—"O Lord my God."
6 P.M.—Evening Service.
Psalm 66, 1-5, (Tune, Irish—No. 1 0.)
Psalm 119, 97-102, (Tune, Manchester—No. 120.)
Hymn 144, (Tune, Horbury—No. 217.)
Anthem—"How beautiful upon the Mountains."

BAPTIST SERVICES.

7-30 A.M.—At No. 15, Middle Colaba.
6 P.M.—At No. 5, Clare Road, Byculla.

THE NEW YORK STATE.—A New York journal states that the census tables of wealth, taxation and public indebtedness, just completed, place the total assessed value of the real estate in the State of New York at 1,532,720,907, and the assessed value of personal property 434,280,278. The true valuation of all real and personal estate in the State is given at 6,500,841,264. The total of taxation, exclusive of national, for the last year, was 148,388,627; divided as State, 18,720,156; county, 15,102, and town and city, 124,737,321. The true valuation of real and personal estate in New York County is placed at 13,481,268,760, or more than half that of the whole State. The six counties of Albany, Erie, Kings, New York, Rensselaer, and Westchester comprise almost three-fourths the wealth of the whole State, or in the aggregate 14,768,372,529. Kings is given at 700,000,000. The other five range between 110,000,000 and 65,000,000 dollars each.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

NOTICE.

THE GREAT NORTHERN INDIA DERBY SWEEP—1872.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
MAJOR G. DALRYMPLE HAY, B. S. C.
C. E. HERBERT, Esq.
B. E. DOMVILE, Esq., R. H. A.

Tickets Rupees 10 (ten) each, Cash.

Five per cent will be deducted (for the benefit of the Murree Racket Court Building Fund, and the "Peshawur Vale" Hunt and Race Funds).

Rs. 500 (five hundred) will be divided amongst those who draw *starters*.

After deducting all expenses the residue will be divided—
The winner to take two-thirds.
The second horse ,, one-quarter.
The third horse ,, one-twelfth.

To close on the 21st May, and drawing to take place the same day at the Murree Club.

Applications and remittances to be made to

THE SECRETARY,
Murree Club, Murree.

THE RETIRING GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE *Native Opinion* publishes a review of the administration of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, from which we take the following paragraphs:—

Let us turn to the Mofussil. And what do we find? Nothing but cries of distress and woe. Probably the people in the Bombay Presidency have suffered more during Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's reign in the shape of increased taxation than at any previous period of the history of Western India. Not to speak of the introduction of sham Municipalities into towns and villages where they were not required, a reference to the taxation acts passed by the local Legislature during Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's rule would alone shew how heavy have been the burdens laid upon the country. The City Surveys Act, the Local Funds Act, the Non-Agricultural Cess Act, and the Police Act, are some of the measures over and above those for imperial taxation from which the Mofussil people have to suffer.

Under imperial taxation we would refer especially to original and revised settlements of land in the Bombay Presidency. The revised settlements of land have been raised from 80 to [?] cent. per cent. in face of the declining value of agricultural produce of all kinds in the country. Though this decline commenced a little before the advent of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, yet it has been in full operation during all the time that the Governor presided over the fortunes of this Presidency. The results of these high pressure assessments on land are now beginning to tell upon the condition of cultivators throughout the Presidency. We now find that instead of the arrears of land revenue at the period of the maturity of jummabundy instalments being an exception, as was the case before, they are every year becoming almost the rule as the records of District Mamlutdars can testify, notwithstanding that the terrible rate of cent. per cent. interest on overdue balances stares the cultivator in the face. We wish we could bring the members of our Government to *see* and *feel* a few of the manifold evils which the ryot class is suffering from the effects of the enormously-enhanced rates of assessments on land—assessments which that great propagator of delusions, Mr. Robert Knight, tries in vain to justify in the eyes of the public.

The non-rural population is not a whit better. The accounts we receive from the Mofussil in regard to the levy of this cess show that the class of populations who cannot earn even Rs. 50 a year is by far the most numerous in the country. Yet many of these are made to pay the cess of 8 annas to one rupee in a most extortionate manner. Out of the many tales of misery and oppression which we receive in regard to the levy of this cess, we give place only to one. A few weeks ago, we are told, about 200 Mussulman women of Dholka, in Gujarat, waited upon our Revenue Commissioner, N. D., praying to be relieved from the pressure of this taxation on account of their extreme poverty. The Act requires that all appeals against the levy of this cess should be submitted to the Revenue Commissioner on stamped paper. The destitute condition of the women, however, could not comply with this legal requisition. The Revenue Commissioner being fully satisfied of their miserable condition, and of their utter inability to meet the demand of the State, had at last to go a little out of his way to get these poor people the benefit of exemption from the payment of the cess without requiring any appeals on stamped paper. This non-agricultural cess, it may be remembered, is another of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's legacies left to the people since last year, along with the Police Act, the Feasts Bill, as our readers are aware, having been withdrawn in deference to the strength of public opinion against it.

Sir Seymour Fitzgerald may well be called a pleasure-seeking Governor. Poona during the rains, Mahableshwar during the hot season, and Bombay for a few weeks during the gaieties of the winter have been, the pleasing retreats of His Excellency. For the most part of the year, the Governor may be said to be absent to a fault from the capital. To this may, perhaps, be attributed the want of that sympathy with or regard for public opinion which has been one important weak point in Sir S. Fitzgerald's administration. The presence of a Governor at the Presidency would be sure to bring him into contact with educated and intelligent natives at the Presidency, and enable him to understand what public opinion is on a variety of questions pressing for decision.

Great men placed in high positions often leave their mark behind them, either in having inaugurated a policy likely to promote public welfare, or having attended to people's wants and grievances, or relieved them of intolerable burdens under which they may have been suffering. We regret we cannot point to a single act of Sir Seymour FitzGerald's by which he may be said to have left some mark on the history of our Presidency in the shape of any measure evincing His Excellency's statesmanship, beyond a certain zeal in the promotion of public works throughout the Presidency. In conclusion, we hope that though the retiring Governor has not come up to the expectations of the people, the country will find in the 'coming man,' a ruler equal to the progressive spirit of the times in which we are living.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.—There will, we understand, be a public meeting at Doveton College, on Monday next, for the purpose of adopting a memorial to the Secretary of State for India regarding his recent U. C. S. despatch. We trust that the memorial will be made public before the meeting for the information of people interested in the subject.—*Madras Mail*.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, MADRAS.—Government have sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rs. 23,222 for the construction of a reservoir with branch pipes for the distribution of water to the General Hospital at Madras.—*Madras Athenæum*.

ADMINISTRATION REPORTS.—The local Government have called upon the several heads of departments to submit at an early date a brief report in such departmental subjects as may be considered of sufficient interest or importance to be embodied in the general administration report for the past year, for submission to the Government of India.—*Ibid*.

THE SEYMOUR MEMORIAL WINDOW—The congregation of St. Matthias' and the public having subscribed to the erection of an east window to the memory of the late Rev. A. H. Seymour and his wife, and an order for one having been sent to Messrs. Cox and Sons, London, which is expected to arrive about Christmas, the Church Committee are anxious to make provision for the proper execution of the work which has been entrusted to them. As the present mullions, being of brick and chunam, are manifestly unequal to the support of the new window, and the committee are incompetent to execute a work of such difficulty and delicacy, they have asked Government to allow the Department of Public Works to undertake the work. Government have acceded to the request of the Church Committee.—*Ibid*.

THE CARDAMOM AND COFFEE CROPS.—We hear from Coorg that there has been partial blossoming on coffee estates where rain fell during the month, but great anxiety is felt regarding the prospects of the coming season owing to the heat and want of sufficient rain. In consequence of the long drought, the cardamom crop, it is feared, will be very small.—*Bangalore Herald*.

BEATING A WITCH TO DEATH.—That witchcraft is still believed in in districts far removed from the Presidency and the larger towns is an undoubted fact. An instance has recently occurred in the district of Vizagapatam, which shews that ignorant villagers carry their belief in the evil eye so far that they will not st[illegible] short even of murder in order to get rid of a rep[illegible] witch. In the case alluded to four men were tr[illegible] fore the Session Judge for the murder of an cl[illegible] whom they had beaten to death, under the [illegible] that she had bewitched the wife of the [illegible] and because she refused to undo the mi[illegible] they persisted in believing her guilty, [illegible] clear against them, the Session Ju[illegible] all four to death, subject to t[illegible] High Court. That tribunal, h[illegible] that, under the peculiar cir[illegible] there are two punishment[illegible] crime of murder, this wa[illegible] of justice would be [illegible] lesser penalty, and [illegible] sentence to one [illegible] *Times*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE INCOME TAX.

(Continued from Wednesday's "Bombay Gazette.")

Sir Richard Temple said—My Lord, at this late period of the debate I shall not attempt to discuss the various matters introduced by the hon. gentlemen who have spoken to-day in opposition to this bill. There is only one matter which I must treat at some length, inasmuch as it has been so pointedly alluded to, namely, the state of the cash balances. I must also touch on the principle of the income tax bill itself.

The cash balances then and the principle of the bill must orm my main topics on this occasion. But before dealing with them, I will notice in the briefest terms some few of what I may call the miscellaneous topics adverted to by my hon. friends on the left.

In the first place I am unable to follow the Hon. Mr. Bullen Smith in the criticisms on the financial relation between the Government of India and the Home Government. Surely my hon. friend must know that all this forms part of the constitution of the empire, and is hardly a subject for discussion in this Chamber. Neither can I undertake to re-open the controversy respecting the terms offered by us for the recent conversion of the five per cent. loan. That question was disposed of by the correspondence between the Financial Department and the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce.

I acknowledge the friendly and considerate terms in which my hon. friend Mr. R. Stewart is pleased to speak of the mode in which the Financial Statement has been prepared. I cannot, however, agree with my hon. friend in thinking that there has been over-caution this year in framing the opium estimate. No doubt, that estimate does provide for the contingency of a possible fall in prices. And that is well. For, already, that is, within the last few days, there has been a considerable fall in these prices. It is to be recollected that in 1870, when we resolved to redouble our caution in regard to the opium estimate, we had had ten years' experience of the differences between the estimates of opium revenue and the actual out-turn. And though there had been some years surplus of the actual over the estimated sum, there had in some years been considerable misfortune in the way of deficiency of actual out-turn as compared with the estimate. Indeed, the embarrassment caused by our receiving a sum less than anticipated is apt to be greater than the convenience of receiving a sum greater than anticipated. I saw then that in opium, there had been four years of surplus, amounting in all to 5½ millions, whereas, on the other hand, there had been three years of deficit, amounting in all to 3 millions. These circumstances inspired us with increased caution which has been followed certainly with some success, since 1870.

I desire to show every respect and consideration to the speech of my hon. friend Mr. F. Chapman, who is one of the few supporters of the income tax among the hon. members on the left. But there is one point which I can hardly refrain from noticing. My hon. friend seems disposed to reproach the Government with aggravating the evils and troubles of the income-tax by enacting it for one year, and then again for another year, instead of enacting it for some fixed period, or for some considerable period without any particular limit of duration. Now, I must remind my hon. friend that in 1871 the Government did not propose to enact it for one year, but proposed to enact it for an indefinite period. In fact, we desired to do exactly what my hon. friend now seems to think we ought to have done. And why did we not succeed in doing this? Because there was so much opposition from Members on the left in this very Council that we deemed it better, on the whole, to take the tax for one year with option of renewal. It therefore hardly behoves my hon. friend now to reproach us with that.

My hon. friend seems to desire more details of the various establishments and heads of service. I must remind him that this information is always published in the shape of a bulky quarto volume. The volume for last year must have been in my hon. friend's hands for many months past. That for the new year will be very shortly given. The information thus given is probably equal, in quantity at least, to that afforded by any Government in the world.

I cannot possibly pursue the Hon. Mr. Robinson throughout his discursive speech. I must object to his expression about our "financing in loans to municipalities." This is surely not the way to speak of our beneficent operations in this respect. We lend municipalities money at 4½ per cent., which they would otherwise have to borrow at 6 per cent. Thereby the inhabitants of the towns are saved so much of taxation, while not a fraction of burden is on this account imposed on the country at large. I further object to the expression about faith being broken with the people, and assurances being contravened by the maintenance of the income-tax. Since 1869 my hon. friend cannot, I am very sure, find any trace of such assurance. Whatever assurance could be found relates to the five years income-tax which was passed in 1860 and expired in 1865. My hon. friend tries to prove that the revenues are very elastic by contrasting the sum total of receipts now-a-days with the total some fifteen years ago. He seems to suppose that all this represents the natural growth of the revenue. But he apparently forgets that there have been additional taxation, and enhanced rates of previously existing duties and a variety of new sources of receipts opened out. If allowance be made for all this, he will find that our revenue, though not otherwise than flourishing, is yet very far from being elastic. Then my hon. friend, alluding to the fact that the budget shows an increase of more than one million in civil expenditure, declares that there is an evident relaxation of economy. But he apparently ignores the explanation which was rendered together with that statement which showed that the greater part (three quarters of a million) is owing to reproductive expenditure in opium culture, and that only £170,000 are really owing to the Civil Departments in India; for which small increase even there is explanation afforded. I affirm that there is no ground whatever for my hon. friend's inference.

In his researches as to the forms of taxation originally adopted by the Hindus, my hon. friend refers to a passage in Menu, the law-giver. It is curious that the very passage which he cites from Menu includes, in its strongest form, that very income tax which people now find it convenient to say is quite dissonant from Hindu notions. Why, if Menu be the authority, I might show the income tax to be included among the original institutions of the Hindus.

Again, my hon. friend speaks as if Lord Lawrence (a great authority) was opposed to the tax on income derived from land. As is well known, Lord Lawrence was an advocate of the income tax, and I do not recollect that he made any exceptions in favour of any class or interest.

Then, my hon. friend alluding to the advice he gave me last year to take higher the estimates of various items of revenue, states that the result has shown the correctness of that advice. Now, as that advice was specific, I must point out that it has in every single particular proved to be fallacious. For instance he thought that the land-revenue ought to have been estimated £300 000 more, but it is turning out, on the contrary, £140,000 less. He said, that excise ought to have been estimated £100,000 more, it is turning out only £10,000 more; that customs should have been £130,000 more, whereas they are turning out only £3,000 more. He said that salt should have been estimated higher, but it is turning out on the contrary £190,000 less; that stamps should have been estimated higher, whereas they are turning out £46,000 less; that irrigation receipts should have been taken higher, whereas they are coming out £25,000 less. Thus the Council will see that if I had attempted to follow my hon. friend's advice last year, I should have been led into great error. I regret to have been obliged by the tenor of his present remarks to produce these points against his arguments. But after this he will hardly expect me to enter into similar criticism which he ventures upon respecting the present budget.

In regard to the Hon. Mr. Inglis's speech, which simply resuscitates the discussion between the Government of India and the Local Government of the North-West, regarding the administration of the income tax, it will, I trust, suffice to refer my hon. friend to the correspondence which was published in the gazette, whereby it clearly appears that the evils described are not necessarily incident to the tax, but in part arose from misapprehensions, which may be, and doubtless will be, remedied in future.

There are some points in the speech of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal which I must briefly touch upon.

I was surprised to hear His Honor, alluding to the 13 millions to be drawn from India by the Secretary of State's bills, speak of this sum as tribute paid by India to England. Doubtless His Honor will not need instruction from me as to the real nature of these payments. But I dread lest such expressions falling from so high an authority, may confirm a misapprehension but to prevalent on the matter. Of course the payment in question is *not* tribute at all. It represents the payment by India of debt which she incurs for her own service in England. It includes the payments for the salaries and pensions for Indian officers at home, civil and military; for the expenses incurred at home on account of the European troops in India; for the stores sent out for all the departments in India; for the interest on the loans raised at home for the service of India; for the guaranteed interest on the capital raised in England for the railways in India. These facts speak for themselves, and show that India is not paying tribute to England, but is merely paying for what she takes, and is only discharging indispensable obligations.

His Honor regrets the fact that so small a proportion of our public debt is held by natives, and thinks that by imitating the French system we might improve matters. [illegible] real cause, however, is this, that English competition [illegible] a considerable degree, driven the natives out of the [illegible]ket. The English capitalist will lend us money [illegible]nt. The native can seldom afford to do so. [illegible]ort of the matter. While this cause prevails [illegible]lp the circumstance to which His Honor [illegible] at all share his hope, that by accepting [illegible]ffect any considerable change. We [illegible] very plan by our district savings [illegible] per cent. to depositors on de[illegible] These liberal terms are as yet [illegible] The total deposit does not [illegible] this hardly encourages us [illegible] loans for sums, however [illegible] says of the risks [illegible]re we are incur[illegible] [illegible]ly proves the necessity for the strictness of severity we have enforced in our ordinary finance. It shows that we are quite right in imposing income tax, in effecting reductions, in maintaining a strong cash reserve.

Having thus briefly disposed of what may be called the miscellaneous points, I approach the main point, namely, the "Cash balances," so pointedly adverted to by my hon. friends Mr. Bullen-Smith and Mr. Stewart. The substance of their remarks is this that the cash balances are far too large.

In the first place, I must demur to the manner in which Mr. Bullen-Smith speaks of the discrepancies between estimates and actuals of the cash balances. It might, *primâ facie*, be supposed from the tone of my hon. friend's remarks that full explanation of these differences had not been afforded. For instance, much is made of the difference of 7½ millions between the first anticipation and the ultimate result for 1870-71; whereas the statements given at the time showed how the difference is accounted for, namely, by the improvement on the opening balance (1½ millions, the surplus in ordinary finance better by 1½ millions), the extraordinary expenditure less than estimate by 2 millions, the general deposit account better by 1½ millions; the railway capital account better by 1½. Now, these explanations will be found complete, and they were apparent from the first. Again, my hon. friend makes much of a similar difference in 1871-72. But I have so recently afforded specific explanation, item by item, in my last financial exposition, that I will not trouble the Council with repetition.

Reverting to the main point, the Council will bear in mind that the amount now set down for the cash balance in India is £21,640,143 or 21½ millions. This is the amount which my hon. friends consider excessive. But, in the first place, it is to be remembered full one-third of this money is *not our own*. There are 2½ millons (£2,648,185) loan money which we owe to the Public Works Department, being the unexpended balance of moneys borrowed for Canals and State Railway. There are 3½ millions belonging to the Railway Department, being the unexpended residue of capital raised for the construction of the lines. There is 1½ million undrawn moneys of the discharged 5 per cent. loan, moneys which are the property of the national creditors, and payable on demand at any moment. Then there are £750,000 of Secretary of State's bills outstanding, which represent sums received in England and repayable on presentation of the drafts in India. These several items make up an aggregate of full eight millions, which, deducted from the 21½ millions, leave 13½ millions, which would represent as nearly as possible the real cash balance properly belonging to Government at the present time. And it is only by calculating this just abatement that a true idea of the existing cash balance can be obtained.

Now, is the sum of 13½ millions too large an amount of cash balance for the ordinary service of Government? I say it is not too large, but is really a proper amount. Remember the amount in question is for the month of April, a time of year when the cash balance ought to be "flush." As is well known, there is a flow and ebb in the cash balances. The autumn is the slack time. Experience of many years has shown that there will be a difference of more than 3 millions between the spring April, and the autumn, October. If, then, there are 13½ millions now (April), there will be 10 millions in October. Then on the principle of the beam being no stronger than its weakest part, we have to consider whether 10 millions in October represent more than a safe sum wherewith to carry on the public service at that period of the year. I unhesitatingly affirm that in the autumn the cash balance ought not to be allowed to fall below 10 millions. This is essentially a matter of experience. And I confidently appeal to every Accountant General, to every person who has had anything to do with these affairs, as to whether the above statement is not substantially correct.

It has been indeed said that some of my predecessors, and especially Mr. Laing, declared that a cash balance of 10 millions should be ample. Others among my predecessors have ever expressed a hope that a lesser sum might be made to suffice. When Mr. Laing spoke of ten millions, however, he did not apparently mean the sum which we ought to have at the maximum, or at the minimum period He probably meant approximately, the average sum for the whole year. In that case the calculation would scarcely differ from that which I have just made.

At the same time, however, Mr. Laing uttered some words of wisdom which seem to have been forgotten by those who criticise the present cash balances, but which may well be quoted here. He said (in his financial statement of April 1862)—

"We could, in case of need, get over two or three little wars, or the first year of a great war, without either loans or new taxes, and I earnestly trust that no Government of India will ever leave itself without this which is the first and best of all reserves, an available £3,000,000 or £4,000 000 in hard cash, on which it can lay its hands at any moment."

In the above sentiment of Mr. Laing's, I cordially concur. Considering the circumstances in which we are placed in this country, and the complications which might at any moment arise, we ought to have a *moderate* cash reserve in our Treasury, available on the instant. According to Mr Laing's authority (which has been erroneously cited against me), we ought to have 10 *plus* 4, or 14 millions of cash balance at least. And I maintain, that after the necessary abatements our real cash balance is under 14 millions, and is from this point of view not at all excessive.

It is true that Mr. Laing and others among my predecessors anticipated a reduced cash balance after the completion of the lines of railway and electric telegraph.

But since the time of Mr. Laing, and even since the time of my immediate predecessor Mr. Massey, there has been a considerable expansion of our financial transactions which would *primâ facie* render necessary a larger cash balance than formerly. In Mr. Laing's time the receipt side of the cash account of the Government of India showed 67 millions (1861-62). In the present year 1872-73, the same account is swollen to 115 millions. A part of the difference is due to certain items being included in the latter account, which were not in the former. But the greater part is due to real growth of our affairs—increase of revenue—construction of reproductive public works with borrowed capital—extension of the railway transactions—increase of local funds and provincial services—accretion of deposits, and the like. One main item, indeed, which greatly influences the cash balance which used technically to be called "debt," and is now called "advances" and "deposits," almost exactly admits of comparison between the two periods. In 1861-62 it stood at 10 millions. For 1872-73, it stands at 18 millions. Inasmuch, then, as our account has grown so much it is *primâ facie* to be expected that we should have a much larger cash balance now than then.

We recollect of course that since that time the railway and the telegraph have facilitated the remittance of money and the transport of specie. And had it not been for these agencies, we must have maintained a much larger cash balance than we now maintain. It is owing to this, indeed that we are able now-a-days to do with an amount *not generally* larger than that with which we did years ago.

But it cannot be expected that with the vast extension of our business, we can manage to reduce our cash reserve.

Again, if the cash balance follows, as it naturally would follow, the course of the State finance, then at those times when there is deficit of income, as compared with ordinary expenditure, the cash balance must be low. Hence it must happen that when the said finance recovers itself, when the deficit is turned into surplus, the cash balance will be high. A period of comparative repletion succeeds the period of of depletion. Such is the case now, when the finance of the two last years is resulting in a surplus of more than four millions.

And as a matter affecting the credit and prestige of Government, it is desirable that the Treasury should be full—fuller than it was in Mr. Laing's time. In those days our finance was successfully righting itself after the war of the mutinies, and its ultimate prosperity was held to be assured. After that we were obliged to embark on public works to an extent not originally contemplated, and to borrow money on that account. In the midst of the borrowing for this extraordinary object, doubts arose whether the ordinary expenditure could be kept within the limits of income. To this were added some misfortunes in opium in trade, and in other respects. Some deficit occurred, and more was threatened. The cash reserves fell to a low point All this caused apprehension as to the stability of our finance (apprehension now happily dissipated). Then as we began to succeed in strengthening our position, we raised the cash reserves. And the possession of such reserves is an element in public confidence. I say then that in consequence of all that passed some three years ago, it is important that our finance should be placed in a strong, even in an exceptionally strong, position. And the possession of a large reserve conduces to that end.

Besides this, which may be called the general reason for maintaining a high cash balance at the present time, there is a special reason relating to the year just past, 1871-72, which is this. During that year we intended, if possible, to reduce the interest on a considerable portion of the national debt. Last year I indicated, so far as might be consistent with the necessary official reserve, that there might be some reason of this sort. Now, however, there need be no hesitation in pointing to this as an obvious cogent reason. Undoubtedly the existence, so well known, of the large sums of cash available in our coffers operated as an inducement to the public creditor to accept our terms of reduced interest, for fear that refusal might lead to discharge of the loan altogether! My hon. friend Mr. Bullen-Smith has to-day endeavoured to question the profitableness of that operation to the State and the propriety of the small borrowing which took place that year in England; and he dwelt on the loss involved in the retention of large reserves. Now, does my hon. friend recollect the declared profit per annum of that operation, £93,000 per annum of immediate gain, with prospect of increase to £160,000 per annum after seven years; besides the gain from the currency investment made on that occasion of £109,000 per annum. These annual gains are really perpetual. And even if it be supposed that in order to secure such gains, a loss has been incurred for say two to three years in maintaining the cash reserve, *what* is such loss as compared with the above gain? Is not this an instance of giving a minnow in order to catch a whale?

If, however, it be contended that the cash balance is higher at this moment than it ought ordinarily to be, still it is very difficult to prove, by any abstract reasoning, what exactly ought to be the ordinary amount. The centres of receipt and expenditure are so various, the treasuries—some 250 scattered over the length and breadth of the country—are so numerous, the divisions of provinces and departments are so multiform, that an enquiry which we have been making for a long time past fails to afford such proof. The matter is really one of experience. And I may just mention what the experience of two eventful years taught me. The beginning of the year 1868-69 found us with a low cash balance of 11½ millions, somewhat reduced by the advances which had been made for the Abyssinian Expedition. We soon found it difficult to carry on the public service with this amount. We were obliged to draw all our available cash from the Presidency banks, and ultimately to even overdraw our account occasionally. In several respects our position became fraught with inconvenience, even with embarrassment. Matters improved a little however, some of the Abyssinian advances were recovered, and we began the next year with a balance of more than ten millions. Soon afterwards we raised two millions for the public works extraordinary; some further part of the Abyssinian advances were recovered; the remittance account with England proved very favourable; in short we enjoyed various advantages in respect of the cash balances. Still, however, the General Treasury continued to be short of cash. Still, our account with the Bank was in debit instead of being in credit as it ought to be. Still it was a matter of anxiety to feed with money the main treasuries which formed the centres of expenditure. And it was not till near the close of the year that we succeeded in maintaining a substantial credit balance at the State Bank.

Now these are facts, and very troublesome facts they were at the time. They are worth more than any amount of theorizing on a complex and recondite subject. And they go far to show that in practice nothing short of 13 millions (as I have already stated) will suffice for the commencement of the year.

On this review, then, of the whole case, allowing for necessary abatements, and considering our liabilities, I adhere to what was stated in my budget exposition, to the effect that the cash balances, though satisfactorily high, are yet not too high.

I shall now turn to a question very justly put by my hon. friend Mr. Robert Stewart. He asks in effect (if I understand him aright) what is the amount and nature of the liabilities for the satisfaction of which the "cash balances" may be considered the principal asset. On former occasions, I have myself brought these liabilities to the recollection of the Council, and I will now try to answer my hon. friend's very pertinent question. For this purpose I produce a return prepared in India in December last, and recently printed by order of Parliament. It purports to be "a return of all stocks, loans, debts and liabilities chargeable on the East India revenues." It is made up to the 30th September last for India, and 31st December for England. It includes a statement of the national debt; but I need not allude to that as it represents principal which we shall not be called upon to repay. I will only extract the statement of those liabilities which we may, or shall, be called upon to discharge, whether they bear interest or not. These may be set forth thus—

India.		Bills payable.	Deposits.		Total.
Treasury Notes.	Service Funds		Bearing interest.	Not bearing interest.	
£	£	£	£	£	£
1,163,406	4,705,453	274,959	1,505,028	9,069,949	16,718,795
England. Capital of Indian Railway and other Guaranteed Companies remaining in Home Treasury after reducing sums drawn by them in India. £3,771,741					3,771,741
Total of above India and England...					20,490,536

The item "Treasury Notes," means a portion of the capital of the funds of the Covenanted Civil Service (known as the Civil Annuity and the Civil Funds) invested in Government securities. The heading "Service Funds," means the remaining capital of those funds, a portion of which will shortly have to be paid out from this account by the new arrangements. The heading "Bills payable" comprises the amount of Secretary of State's bills outstanding on that date, representing moneys received in England, but remaining to be drawn (on presentation of bills) in India. The "deposits bearing interest" comprise the moneys deposited in the Government Savings Banks. The "deposits not bearing interest" include all the moneys belonging to the local funds, to the new provincial services; to the Judicial department all over the country, that is, the sums deposited in the Courts of Justice, sums in the hands of the official assignees and the like; to the various revenue departments often representing disputed items of revenue; to all the other departments of the service; to the Military prize funds, and to other branches. The last item "Capital of Railway Companies" represents moneys which we have received from the Railway Companies, and shall have to pay on their account.

Of these liabilities there is a small portion, such as a part of the capital of the Civil Fund, which practically the treasury will not be required to discharge. But by far the greater portion of the liabilities will have to be discharged, and is constantly in course of being discharged. And a great deal of that again represents money lying at call, and will have shortly to be discharged.

The aggregate of these items is seen to be £20,490,536, or 20½ millions, for the discharge of which the cash balance forms the assets. There are other assets indeed, such as buildings and other real property, of which I am not prepared to offer a valuation.

But it is to be further recollected that this aggregate is liable to constant increment and decrement, that is to say, that there are constantly receipts of one kind and another which augment the liability, and payments on the other, which *pro-tanto* operate in discharging it, and this process goes on to the extent of many millions on each side of the account yearly. In the statement of receipts and payments appended to the budget will be found the items for 1872-73 of receipts and disbursements on account of advances recoverable and deposits repayable, namely, £18,818,600, or 18½ millions receipts, and £18,394,400, or 18½ millions disbursements. Now, out of these items £16,556,700 receipts, and £16,620,400 payments, or 16½ millions on each side of the account, relate to this very aggregate of liabilities which I have been describing. In other words, there will be 16½ millions of increment and about the same amount of decrement during the year. The aggregate liability indeed is like one of the great perennial snowy mountains in the Himalaya. There is yearly a great accession of snow over and above the permanent mass. On the other hand, there is a great thawing and melting annually. But after all a mass remains. Let that be represented by the aggregate of 20½ millions. Let the newly fallen snow be represented by the 16½ millions of receipts; and let the thawing be linked to the 16½ millions of payments, having thus briefly explained the nature of "the cash balance," I shall add an explanation in abstract of the causes of its growth from £10,175,804 or just over ten millions in April 1869, the lowest point—to the £21,640,143, or 21½ millions in April 1872, showing an increase of £11,464,339 or 11½ millions, at the latter date over the former, that is, in a period of three years. What then are the causes? Why, in the first place, we have had surplus of income over ordinary expenditure to an amount of 4½ millions. We have 2½ millions of unexpended loan money in hand: that is 2½ millions have been borrowed for public works more than have been spent. Half a million of railway capital has been raised more than has been spent. The result of the account of the Secretary of State drawings is favourable to the extent of 1½ million, that is to say, 1½ million more has been received in England than has been paid in India upon the drafts. Half a million of Abyssinian advances have been repaid. One-and-a-half million of the 5 per cent. loan debt discharged, and credit taken, but money remaining unpaid and lying at call of creditors. Half a million has been virtually transferred from the Home Treasury to the Indian Treasury. Three quarters of a million more have been received than paid on the deposit account. The aggregate of these items amounts to 11½ millions, which exactly accounts for the difference and for the growth of the cash balance.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE GRANT TO LADY MAYO.

(Pall Mall Gazette, April 12.)

It is unfortunate that the debate on Mr. Osborne's motion should coincide so nearly with the return of Lady Mayo to England. Every one knows how difficult it is to discuss a claim fairly when the person most nearly interested in its recognition is actually present; and the embarrassment is indefinitely increased when that person is widowed woman. Under any circumstances it would be unpleasant for a man not under any official obligation to support the Government to vote this evening against an increase of the proposed grant, but the difficulty will certainly be greater because the recollection of Lord Mayo's death has just been revived by the return of his widow. It is in a measure the same as though the motion had come on for consideration the very evening that the news of the calamity arrived. The discussion will take place before the poor lady's face so to speak; and who would choose to take a hostile part in it? And yet hostility may be altogether just and sensible.

This journal will not be suspected of an exaggerated regard for economy. It has often insisted that in the public service economy may be only a finer name for meanness, and that where public men are concerned it is the interest as well as the duty of the nation to deal generously by those who have dealt generously by it. England has no reason to complain of her servants. Strength and health and comfort are liberally sacrificed by those whom she employs, and we have always maintained that the least thing she can do in return is to be liberal of such payments as she is able to make in return. It is the less difficult, therefore to say that in this particular instance the complaints which have been raised have been raised without just cause. A rigid economist might perhaps feel that he must once in a way yield something to sentiment. We have so often maintained that sentiment ought never to be wholly excluded from consideration, that the bargain between the country and its servants is not one to which the rule of accepting the lowest tender can be wisely or safely applied, that we have no hesitation in pointing out why we regret that Mr. Osborne's motion should be introduced, and why we think that being introduced it ought to be negatived if it is not withdrawn. It has been said that there is something mean in measuring public gratitude by tariff. The condemnation is a just one, but it is directed against the wrong persons. The Government have proposed a grant of money to Lady Mayo in grateful recognition of her husband's great services. It is the customary mode of doing honour to persons holding high official station who are suddenly removed beyond the reach of peerages or orders, and so long as it is done as a matter of course there is no need to question its appropriateness. So far there is no measuring public gratitude by tariff. An annuity is granted by Parliament as a matter of course. There is no thought of establishing any equation between the gratitude felt and the particular expression given to it. The country laments the loss of an eminent citizen, and instead of crowning his bust with laurel makes a payment in money to his widow. The notion of a tariff of gratitude is first introduced by those who say, "No, this payment is not large enough for the occasion. England is more grateful than the Government makes her out to be. We have accurately gauged the public feeling on the subject, and we find that instead of pointing to a grant of £1,000 a year and £20,000 down, the emotional mercury stands opposite the words £2,000 a year and £25,000 down." This is the sort of reasoning implied in Mr. Osborne's motion, and we maintain that it is accurately described as taxing public services by the pecuniary standard of Treasury accountants. As such, we think it quite unworthy of the occasion.

When we are forced into a discussion of this kind, the very difficulty of doing what Mr. Osborne will attempt to-night to do obliges us to have recourse to precedents. In this case there are happily but two—Lord Elgin's, which comes nearest in time, and Mr. Perceval's, which comes nearest in circumstances. It is admitted that when compared with the grant to Lady Elgin the grant to Lady Mayo is larger, since part is paid in the form of a capital sum, which would purchase a considerable annuity; and the grant to Lady Elgin ended with her life. No doubt if the grant to Lady Mayo is compared with the grant to Mr. Perceval's family it will appear exceedingly small. But to most people the vote of £50,000 to Mrs. Perceval, with an annuity of £2,000 a year to her for her life, and afterwards to Mr. Percival's heir, and a further annuity of £1,000 to his eldest son on his coming of age, will seem preposterously large. No Government would now dream of making such a proposal or if they did Mr. Osborne would probably be found introducing a motion for the reduction of the grant to something like reasonable proportions. Different views of the distribution of public money from those that prevail in 1812 prevail in 1872. For all practical purposes the precedent has ceased to be applicable; at least we question whether Mr. Osborne means to suggest that anything like the sums just named should be given to Lady Mayo. We are thrown back, therefore, on the case of Lord Elgin, and, judged by this principle, the present case has not been dealt with illiberally.

For after all it must be remembered that Lord Mayo came to his lamented end in the performance of his ordinary duties as Governor General. There is no substantial difference between his death and the death of any seaman who falls from the rigging into the sea. He was going about his daily business, and the assassin's knife came to him as a fever or a railway accident might come to another man. If the case were one of a general who had rendered some extraordinary service to England, and in doing this had knowingly exposed his life to extraordinary risks, it might be contended, in the event of his death, that a mere encouragement to others, and in gratitude for a great gift so hardly earned for us, it would be proper to give an extraordinary reward to his family. But it would be given for a special benefit conferred on the nation at the cost of a special sacrifice, accepted by him who perished and inflicted on his family. Lord Mayo's death does not come within this category. A man who falls as Lord Mayo fell may not be less of a hero than the man who is borne up by strong excitement to the achievement of some marvellous success, and dies the moment he has achieved it. But in the one case we have heroic effort, in the other simple accident; wherein there is a very great difference.

THE GERMAN NORTH POLE EXPEDITION.

THE *German Correspondent* states that in a sitting of the Geographical and Statistical Society of Frankfort, held on the 27th ult, Lieutenant Weyprecht spoke at some length of his approaching North Pole Expedition. He bases his calculations chiefly on the great Siberian currents, which, on account of their high temperature, greatly contribute to free the northern coasts of Siberia from ice. This effect is most strongly observable in September. The expedition is to sail in its own ship, which will be provisioned for three years. It is to leave Bremerhafen in June, touch at Tromsoe to coal, then leaving Nova Zembla on the south, it will seek its first wintering quarters as far as possible to the east of Tcheljuskin, the most northern cape of Asia. From this point long sledge-journeys will be undertaken. New Siberia has been chosen for the second year's wintering place. In the third year the expedition will endeavour to return by way of Behring's Straits. Should this prove impossible, nothing will be left but to abandon the ship, and to endeavour with the boats to make the mouth of some Siberian river, and reach the nearest Cossack posts. One of the weakest points in the expedition is the fact that the store of coal, after calculating what will be required to heat the cabins and for cooking purposes, will only enable the ship to steam at full speed for forty days during the whole period of the expedition. In other respects the vessel is fitted up in a manner admirably adapted to the wants of the expedition, and the provisions have been very carefully selected. In order to avoid scurvy, all salt meat has been excluded, and preserved vegetables have been plentifully provided. Meiding's regulation stoves, which Koldewey's expedition proved to be the most satisfactory, will be employed for heating purposes.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homoeopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!
FOR
KEROSENE, PETROLEUM, & PARAFFIN.
WRIGHT AND BUTLER,
EXPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS.
AMERICAN BURNERS AND FIXINGS.
PHOTOGRAPHS UPON APPLICATION.
EVERYTHING APPERTAINING TO THIS TRADE.
Orders must be sent through an English House or accompanied by 60 days' draft.
BIRMINGHAM—NEW JOHN STREET, WEST.
PATENTEES OF THE CELEBRATED "ECLIPSE."
NO CHIMNEY BURNER.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.
Prize Medals, London, 1862; Paris, 1867.
"CORDOVA EXHIBITION, 1872.—Messrs. J & E. Atkinson's Goods obtained the only Medal for Perfumery."
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.
N.B.—All Perfumes, Lave der Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON'S Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.

CARSON'S
ORIGINAL
ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,
PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,
The British and Indian Governments.
It is extensively used for all kinds of Outdoor Works, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands
A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING.
Lasting twice as long as common Paint.
Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.
White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours, Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple, Brown, and Black. Greens and Blue.
WALTER CARSON & SONS,
La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, London.
CAUTION.—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.
AGENTS FOR
THE ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER.
Particulars on application.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs. Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.
No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.
They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.
Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.
Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.
BOMBAY:—
Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.
And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000
LONDON BANKERS: THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on daily balances.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.
INTEREST at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.
LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.
All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."
HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st January 1872.

FOR SALE.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—At the suggestion of Municipalities and other large buyers, we have REDUCED the PRICE of VICTORIA and WASHINGTON STREET LAMPS to Rs. 20 and Rs 15 respectively, and the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps to Rs. 7.
We have on sale best refined KEROSINE OIL, TOBACCO, and other AMERICAN IMPORTS.
FARNHAM & Co.

FOR SALE, AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED PRINTING INK AND PRINTERS' VARNISH.
ALSO, SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.
Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.
PRICE Rs. 500.—A 5-in. CENTRE LATHE, by FERM, 3ft. 9in. Bed, London.
1 Compound Slide Rest.
PRICE Rs. 360.—3ft. BED, 4in. CENTRE LATHE, BIRMINGHAM, with 3 feet EXTRA WOODEN BED, to make it a 6ft. Bed.
1 Slide rest.
Both are very true and fine Lathes.
1 Stereoscopic Camera with 5 slides, 4 ft. lenses, by Veightlander—very little used. Price Rs. 130.
1 Square Bellows Camera, takes pictures 10 by 12. With Portrait and Landscape Lenses, by Ross. Rs. 150.
1 Camera by Horn and Thornthwaite with Portrait and Landscape Lenses. Rs. 10[illegible].
1 Central fire Breech Loading Gun, 12'6. By Wood. London. Six months out—nice little gun. Rs. 250.
1 C. F. 12'6 Rifle by W. Greener, Rs. 275—very portable and handy.
AND
1 Californian for a pump with 24 ft. suction tube and 24 ft. hose—quite new. Rs. 190.
For particulars, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
INVESTED FUNDS—£460,000.
HEAD OFFICE—EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.
THE Undersigned are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS, both in Bombay and the Mofussil, on behalf of the above Company, on approved Godowns with their Contents, and Dwelling-houses or other Buildings in the Native, as well as the European, part of the Town.
The Rates of Premium have recently been revised, and will be found quite as favourable as those offered by other first-class Offices.
For further particulars apply to LYON & Co., Agents in Bombay.
Bombay, 10th April 1872.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON.
CAPITAL £2,500,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.
INDIAN BRANCH.—CALCUTTA.
DIRECTORS OF THE INDIAN BRANCH.
Thomas A. Apcar, Esq. (Apcar and Co., Merchants).
J. C. Murray, Esq. (Kettlewell, Bullen and Co., Merchants).
Honorable G. C. Paul, Officiating Advocate General.
C. Sanderson, Esq. (Berners, Sanderson and Upton, Solicitors)—Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.
A. Thorndike, Esq. (Atkinson, Tilton and Co., Merchants).
Manager in India—C. H. Ogbourne, Esq.
RATES OF PREMIUM FOR LIFE ASSURANCE.
Instead of charging rates admittedly higher than are necessary, this Company gives from the first (on the non-participating scale) almost as large an Assurance as the Premiums will with *perfect safety* bear, reserving eighty per cent of the profits of the Life Department for distribution among those who by the payment of a higher or profit rate become entitled to participate in the periodical Bonuses.
SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE ARMY.
Officers serving in India will find it more advantageous to join this Company than any other, for the following reasons:—
1st.—To those who may elect to pay Military Rates.—The Military rates of this Company *are not only lower than the rates of any other Company*, but, if paid continuously, *they cover active service in any part of the world.*
2ndly.—Officers in Civil employ, or *doing ordinary duty with their Regiments in time of peace*, can assure at Civil rates in terms of this Company's CONCESSION TO THE ARMY, full particulars of which may be obtained from the Manager on application.
These rates, which are as follows, will compare favourably with the Civil Rates of other Offices transacting Life Business in India. Payments can be made half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly, if desired.
YEARLY PREMIUM FOR THE ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 REDUCIBLE TO ENGLISH RATE FROM DATE OF ARRIVAL AT ALEXANDRIA OR PORT SAID, HOMEWARD BOUND.

For the whole term of Life.				For short Periods, viz.				
Age next Birthday.	Without Profits.	With Profits.	Age next Birthday.	Age next Birthday.	For one year.	For three years.	For seven years.	Age next Birthday.
30	35 0 0	39 0 0	30	35 & under	28 0 0	28 0 0	29 0 0	35 & under
35	38 0 0	42 0 0	35					
40	42 0 0	47 0 0	40	40	29 0 0	30 0 0	31 0 0	40
45	48 0 0	54 0 0	45	45	33 0 0	34 0 0	36 0 0	45
50	55 0 0	62 0 0	50	50	38 0 0	39 0 0	42 0 0	50

The Commercial Union is a young Office (first Life Policy issued in 1862), *and is therefore free from old Liabilities.*
Its Investments are all of a *first-class character*, and exhibit a large increase on 31st December 1871, as compared with 31st December 1870.
Its accounts in detail have been published annually from the commencement.
The "Commercial Union" occupies a first-class position at home, as shown by the price of its shares (on the London Stock Exchange). They are higher in proportion to the age of the Office than the shares of any other Assurance Company transacting Business in India. Quotation, 165 per cent premium—*vide Investor's Monthly Manual*, 30th December 1871.
Its Bonus to participating Policy-holders, 31st December 1867, will compare favourably with the Bonuses of other Offices.
Lives assured with the 'Commercial Union' at Indian rates (not being sea-faring persons) are permitted to reside *in any part of the world* in time of peace.
Claims are paid *one month* after satisfactory proof of death.
The Company is *entirely free from amalgamations.*
Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet, together with Forms of Proposal and all further information, may be obtained on application to the undersigned or any of the Agents.
SUGGESTIONS TO AN INTENDING ASSURANT IN SELECTING AN ASSURANCE OFFICE.
1. Satisfy yourself that the amount of paid-up Capital is sufficient to afford reasonable protection against unexpected Losses, such as may be caused by an epidemic or other contingency.
2. See that the Office publishes its detailed Accounts yearly, in the form prescribed by the Assurance Companies' Act of 1870.
3. Ascertain the rate of Interest upon which the Life valuations are based, and see that only the nett and not the gross Life Premia are taken into Account. As a rule, the lower the rate of Interest assumed, the safer will be the position of the Office.
4. Enquire whether there have been any amalgamations with other Offices, and if so, *how many*, and full particulars concerning *each*. *An Office which is entirely free from amalgamations will generally be preferred.*
For Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet, Comparative Tables of Rates, and all further information apply to
G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Agents, Bombay.
MEDICAL OFFICER AT BOMBAY.—DR. SYDNEY SMITH.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825. With which is now united THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.
An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of
THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.
MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies India, and other places abroad.
LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.
Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.
PROFITS divided every five years.
The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.
WILL. THOS. THOMSON, Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR, Colonial and Foreign Secretary.
BOMBAY BOARD.
J. F. Moir, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
A. Craigie, Esq., (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen.)
K. C. McIver, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
A. E. Ashley, Esq.
MEDICAL ADVISER, DR. JOHN MACKENZIE.
AGENTS AT BOMBAY, THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

INSURANCES.

COLONIAL SEA and FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.—We beg to intimate that we are now authorized to ACCEPT RISKS against LOSS by FIRE on behalf of the above Company, at the usual rates current among English Offices.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents, Marine and Fire Branches.
6th April 1872.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company
The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1843.
The Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.
Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.
TRUSTEES. SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart. CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq. EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
CHAIRMAN. BERNARD HALL, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN. R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER, J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER. THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.
In point of security it is believed that the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.
Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
PHYSICIAN IN BOMBAY—J. MACKENZIE, F.R.C.S.
Careful selection of lives, and consequent large Bonuses, are secured, which the following figures show:—
New Business, First Quinquennium ..... £ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466
Policies are issued under the LIFE BRANCH of this Company in Bombay on Civil and Military lives with special advantages, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.
The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.
FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 1859 ..... £228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 ..... £485,180 5s. 8d.
POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.
LIFE BRANCH.
Life Premiums for 1859 ..... £62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 ..... £213,420 14s. 8d.
The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		For a limited number of Years.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st June 1871.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.
TRUSTEES. THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH. JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq. WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq. THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.
DIRECTORS. CHAIRMAN.—THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
The Rev Edward Carr, LL.D. — William Forbes Skene, Esq., W.S., LL.D.
William Emmens, Esq. — Herbert Taylor, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq. — William Gordon Thomson, Esq
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq. — The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.
William Lethbridge, Esq.
Richard Nugent, Esq.
SECRETARY. STEPHEN HENRY EMMENS, Esq.
The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII., empowering this Institution.
The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policy-holders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.
No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.
RETIRING PROVISIONS.
Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.
ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.
Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.
FREE POLICIES.
Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly or monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents.
Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64
Subscribed Capital ..... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 50,000
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 8,727,280
Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. — Andrew Hay, Esq.
C. Peile, Esq. — and
Frank G. Jefferson, Esq. — W. G. Moultrie, Esq.
AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. J. H. Sylvester.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.
After the operation of upwards of 37 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.
Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.
The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.
The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1870, was 10,408 assuring ... £9,337,070- 0-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was ... £1,869,449-11-10
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1870 were ... £872,728- 3-11
of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1871.
So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ,, 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ,, 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0
No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.
The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.
1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.
FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

HOUSES, &c. TO LET.

NOTICE.—TO LET, an UPPER STORIED AIRY HOUSE, No. 75, Malabar Hill.—Apply to Mr. ANUNDRAO BHASKERJEE, Small Causes Court, Bombay, Esplanade.
Bombay, 25th March 1872.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLARET.—CHATEAU DU ROE, Rs. 9½ per dozen.
KILLICK, NIXON, & Co.
8, Rampart Row, Bombay, 5th April 1872.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—
25 Cases Sparkling Hock, superior quality ..... Rs. 28
25 Do. do. Moselle do. 28
50 Do. Deidesheimer Riesling 17
20 Do. Assmannshaeuser Auslese, red 20
A. BLASCHECK & Co.

FOR SALE, DRY CLICQUOT CHAMPAGNE, guaranteed genuine and of first-rate quality.
Rs. 40 per Dozen Quarts.
Rs. 42 per 2 Dozen Pints.
VOLKART BROTHERS.
Bombay, 6th March 1872.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of EWART, LATHAM & Co., No. 3, Church Lane,—
SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's Qts. at Rs. 25 per dozen
R. R. Mege & Co.'s Vino de Pasto, White Seal ... 30
J. Sandback & Son's ... 24
Wauchope, Moodie, & Hope's ... 24
M. P. Guimarens & Son's ... 30
Do. old pale dry ... 28
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere et fils ... Pts. 21
Do. ... Qts. 41
Do. Magnums 82
Arthur H Browning's. Qts. 30
Sandback and Son's ... 20
Do. Do. ... Pts. 11
BRANDIES—Raynal & Co.'s Superior ... Qts. 24
Boutelleau & Co. 3 Daggers ... 16
CLARET—R. R. Mege & Co. St. Julien Qts. 13
EWART, LATHAM & Co.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
WINES AND SPIRITS.
TOD-HEATLY AND CO., WINE MERCHANTS, ADELPHI, LONDON,
Having closed their Indian AGENCIES and decided to Ship ONLY TO THE TRADE, and no longer to Consign for Sale upon THEIR OWN ACCOUNT, or to Ship to PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, are prepared to execute TRADE ORDERS upon very favourable terms.
PRICED LISTS and every information UPON APPLICATION.
N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits will in future be protected by a PATENT TRADE MARK CAPSULE, duly registered, bearing their signature.
Trial Shipments are suggested.

Choice MOURNING NOTE PAPERS, Cream or Violet Laid, With four depths of border.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
"OCTAVO" (7 by 4½ inches), packet of 5 Quires, with box of 100 *Square* Envelopes	4 8	5 0
"ALBERT" (6½ by 4 inches), do. do.	4 0	4 8
QUEEN'S" (5½ by 3½ inches)	3 8	4 0

De La Rue & Co.'s fine Stationery Of every description, on sale by TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SELTZOGENES, OR DOMESTIC ÆRATED WATER APPARATUS, FOR THE PRODUCTION OF SODA-WATER, LEMONADE, GINGERADE, &c.,
Of the latest and most improved construction, from one solid piece of glass, without joint; preserve Waters prepared in them from all possibility of deterioration by leakage.
No. 1, four bottle size, CASH PRICE ..... Rs. 12
,, 2, six ,, ,, ... 15
,, 3, ten ,, ,, ... 22
CHARGES FOR THE GAZOGENES.
Box of 1 dozen, CASH PRICE, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 2-12, and Rs. 3-8

TREACHER & CO.'S SYRUPS OF LEMON & GINGER, *For making Sparkling Lemonade or Gingerade.*
Pint Bottles, each, CASH PRICE ..... Rs. 0 14
Quart 1 8

ICE TONGS AND CLAWS, In best Electro-plate, from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 10-8.
ICE TRAYS AND PAILS, Of plain Glass, or mounted in Electro-plate, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA. The best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.
DINNEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, LONDON, And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.
N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.
Agents—TREACHER & Co. Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

ALUMINIUM WATCHES. £1 1s.; £1 10s.; £1 15s.; extra jewelled £2 2s.
KEYLESS WATCHES, £1 10s., £2 2s., £3 3s.; £4 4s. Gold Plaque, plated with Gold, £5 5s., £6 6s. Same as supplied by us to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and the late Earl Mayo, Viceroy of India.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of these Marvellous Machine-made Time-keepers specially adapted for use in India, forwarded post free per next Mail.
MILLIKIN & LAWLEY, 168, STRAND, (ADJOINING STRAND THEATRE), LONDON.
"Rupee Notes can be remitted in payment, reckoning at two Shillings per Rupee."

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. UPWARDS OF FIFTY YEARS' experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges, in the cure of ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, and other PULMONARY MALADIES
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS. A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a well-known remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, and is especially adapted for children.
KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER. Quite harmless to animals, but effectually destroys every species of insect in all stages of metamorphosis. Sold in packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels it affords speedy relief in all cases of ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c., and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to, Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.
Agents for Bombay Presidency, TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S SMALL STEAMERS and STEAM LAUNCHES, BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.
23 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £160 to £225
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £215 to £293
37 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £270 to £360
43 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £396 to £506
50 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £715 to £860
&c. &c. &c.
Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.
The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.
The total working expenses of a steamer [illegible] to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.
Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.
MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.
YARROW & HEDLEY, ENGINEERS AND BUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.
Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

NOTICE.
MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.
PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is MORSON'S PEPSINE, the active principle of the gastric juice. The careful and regular use of this valuable medicine restores the natural functions of the stomach, giving once more strength to the body. In Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine, in ¼, ½, and 1-pint Bottles.
CHLORODYNE has now obtained such universal celebrity it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to most European practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes of commerce not being of uniform strength, has induced MORSON & SON to compound the preparation. Sold in ½-oz., 1, and 2-oz. bottles.
GELATINE—The purest preparation of this nutritious agent extant is MORSON'S.
PEPTIC FOOD for Invalids and Infants, digestible, nutritious, and palatable. Sold in ½ lb. and 1-lb tins.
All the above are carefully packed and shipped to order, which must be made payable in England.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS: THOMAS MORSON & SON, Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions, 31, 33, 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON, WORKS—HORNSEY AND HOMERTON.
PURE CHEMICALS & NEW MEDICINES selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch *Trade Name and Mark registered.*

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by JAMES FAICHNEY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.